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RAILWAY

No. 1103 -Vol. XXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

(SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPEDSIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE.

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

BUSINESS of the MINING EXCHANGE will in future be CARRIED ON the NEW OFFICES in SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE. Sept. 26, 1856. By order of the Committee, N. F. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
the in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND
MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Chorris is a BUYER or SELLER of the following:—Alfred Consols, Bedford
Esited, Wheal Wrey, Sortridge Consols, North Basset, West Basset, Trewetha, Wh.
Besider, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, West Providence, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes),
Jet Bowen, Lelant Consols, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Vale of Towy, Brynford Hall,
Galscombe, St. Austell Consols, Herward United, Providence, Boscane, Botallack,
Gavton United, Eaglebrook, Ding Dong, Wh. Mary Ann, Great Hewas, Wh. Buller,
Wheal Basset, United Mines (Gwennap), Bryntail, Great Wuel Alfred, Great South
Edeus, Calstock Consols, Porkellis United, Hill of Towy, Wheal Margery.
The market for good, and especially DIVIDEND, shares is advancing.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in Providence Mines, Edward, Margery, e Valley, Alfred Consols, South Frances, Swanpool, Hingston Down, Lady, Tamer Consols, Great Hewas, Molland, Trelawny, Ludcott, &c. 10, 1856.

R. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT OLD BROAD STREET, TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN BRITISH and FO-ON MINING SHARES, BANK, RAILWAY, and INSURANCE SECURITIES a-h. Advances made on approved securities.

IVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), m 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, quently advance in price 500 per cent., or more. EFER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 12 years' experience in every artment of mining and its managevent, together with an extensive and regular respondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, maked to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Perka Watson, being a where of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and y be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.

R. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES to DEAL in ALL DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices. Concluding the International Programme of Programme

R. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PRO-SUYE MINES. Also, in Life, Fire, Maritime Insurance, Istean Navigation, in Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies' Shares, returning regu-

CHORGE SPRATLEY has FOR SALE, at the prices quoted:—

15 Carnyorth.

5 Wh. Kitty (Lel.), 10½.

50 West Par. ½.

50 Gawton United, 1.

50 South Candra, 1.

50 Wheal Margery, 35½.

50 South Candra, 1.

50 Wheal Greaville, 2½.

50 Wheal Mary, 4½.

10 South Crenver, ½.

10 Wheal Con, 4½.

10 Wheal Rose, 12.

Wheal Con, 4½.

10 Wheal Rose, 12.

Wheal Wey, Mary Ann, Trewetha, Molland, Great Alfred, Craddock Moor, Pfedere, and North Teclawny. Parties desirous of selling will please state lowes pice at once.—15, 0ld Broad-street, London.

-Capitalists will do well to consider carefully the progressiv MINES.—Capitalists will do well to consider carefully the progressive mines in which they invest their money, and ascertain where the mines are situated, and what analogy they have to other rich dividend mines, and that all the dots are paid, bi-monthly or quarterly meetings held regularly at stated periods, also have all, that the managing committee and secretary or purser are rustworthy and respectable; by adopting these precautions, mine investments will be found to the best and safest in the kingdom, being free from the risk and heavy responsibility attending banking and joint-stock companies.

I have released the following, which I can recommend as desirable investments at the present low prices:—Carnyorth, Ding Dong, Par Consols, Providence, South Gardon, Spearne Consols, Trewetha, Wheal Weig, Bell and Lanarth, Molland, South Caddra, Swanpool, Wheal Margery, Rosswarne, Hingston Down, North Basset, Great Alfred, Wheal Builer, and South Frances.

The dividend mines in the above selection are paying regularly from: 15 to 25 and were 30 per cent; and the progressive, from present appearances, are likely to advance very considerably.

4. Cashion-court, Old Broad-street, London.

TAOR SALE the following SHARES at stated prices; your best

4. Cashion-court, Old Brond-street, London.

1. O R S A L E, the following S H A R E S, at stated prices; may be registered provious to payment, on a satisfactory reference being given:

3. Alfred Consols, £15 ½.

4. Basset, £380.

5. Darayorth, £41½.

5. Porkellis, £10 12s. 6d.

20. Pembr. & E. Crim., 35s.

5. Charlotte, £33½.

10. South Condurrow, 11s.

5. Wh. Edward, 56s. 6d.

20. Pembr. & E. Crim., 35s.

5. Card Alfred, £12½.

5. South Condurrow, 11s.

5. North Basset, £33.

5. Grenville, £1½.

5. South Canddra, £2s.

6. Carnville, £4 %.

10. Wheal Wrey, £3s.

10. Wheal Wrey, £3s.

2. West Prances, £21½.

Address, "M. R.," Mining Journal office, 25, Fleet-street, London.

Address, W. K., Mining Journal office, 25, Freet-street, London.

M. B. GEORGE BUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL,

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ \ \text{London}\ \text{Nakes SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:--}\ \text{South Devon Consols.} \\

\$\frac{5}{5}\$ \ \text{Bedford United, £8.} \ \ \text{10}\$ \ \text{Great Wheal Alfred.} \\

\$\frac{1}{5}\$ \ \text{Bedford United, £8.} \ \ \text{15}\$ \ \text{Lady Bertha.} \\

\$\frac{1}{5}\$ \ \text{Dandens, E37\frac{1}{6}}. \\

\$\frac{1}{6}\$ \ \text{United, 15**}. \ \ \text{100}\$ \ \text{Molland.} \\

\$\frac{1}{6}\$ \ \text{Omanagene, £27\frac{1}{6}}. \\

\$\frac{1}{6}\$ \ \text{Omanagene, £27\frac{1}{6}}. \\

\$\frac{1}{6}\$ \ \text{United Baddern.} \\

\$\frac{1}{6}\$ \ \text{Urited Baddern.} \\

\$\frac{1}{6}\$ \ \text{U

Hingston Down, £3. 2 Wheal Margery, £34. 1 Dolcoath, £147%.

MR. HENRY GOULD SHARP, is
20 Severs, £1%. 85 Colonial Gold, 3d. instructed TO SELI

The present depressed state of the Mining Share Market offers unusual facilities for investment in a few progressive mines, which must advance from 100 to 300 per eat, on their present price; a list of those mines, with prices, forwarded on application. Mr. Straup is instructed to EUY:

30 Redford United, £9.

30 Hofford In an Bedford, 1s. 150 West Sortridge, 1s.

30 Hofford United, £9.

M. R. A. H. GARLAND has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—
10 West Afred, 14%.
1 Buller & Bertha, £29%.
20 Where Grenville, £23%.
21 Short Freeding, £23%.
22 Where Grenville, £23%.
23 Nortridge Cons., £3%.
25 Par Consols, £22%.
25 Ritton Castle, 37s.
26 West Collacombe, 5s.
26 Winton Castle, 37s.
27 Timeroft, £4%.
28 Timeroft, £4%.
29 Timeroft, £4%.
29 Timeroft, £4%.
29 Timeroft, £4%.
20 Wheal Edward, £3%.
20 Wheal Edward, £3%.
20 Wheal Edward, £3%.
20 Wheal Zion, £2%.
21 Great Whey, £2%.
22 Wheal Zion, £2%.
23 Great Why Vor, £2%.
24 The Consols, £3%.
25 Timeroft, £4%.
26 Timeroft, £4%.
27 Timeroft, £4%.
28 Timeroft, £4%.
29 Timeroft, £4%.
20 Wheal Zion, £2%.
21 Sinch Timeroft, £4%.
22 Wheal Zion, £2%.
23 Timeroft, £4%.
24 Wheal Zion, £2%.
25 Timeroft, £4%.
25 Timeroft, £4%.
26 Timeroft, £4%.
27 Timeroft, £4%.
28 Timeroft, £4%.
29 Timeroft, £4%.
20 Wheal Zion, £2%.
20 Wheal Zion, £2%. MR. A. H. GARLAND has the following SHARES FOR SALE:

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the test to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be un-healtaningly, difference.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. Cash given on receipt of transfer.

Cash given on receipt of transfer.

M. R. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs respectfully to call the attention of all parties interested in mining pursuits to the facilities which his office and extensive connections afford for the PURCHASE and SALE, on the best terms, of all descriptions of NATIONAL and RAILWAY STOCKS, but more especially of POREIGN and BRITISH MINES, in which his numerous friends are largely interested, and in which his transactions are very extensive.

Owing to the depression, caused by the late war with Russia, in the value of mining property, from which it has not yet recovered, and the present high prices of metals, this description of property may now be purchased at such rates as to afford unusual advantages.

At the present moment Mr. Reynolds is enabled to offer charcs in several mines, in the most productive localities, and of the highest character, at such rates as he is confident will result in great profits to investors.

Having great experience in mining, an extensive asquaintance with the best mines, and being in constant communication with the smost skifful agents, Mr. Reynolds is always in a position to give reliable information, and will have pleasure in giving such advice only to investors as he feels confident will result in mutual advantage.

M. ESSRS, POWELL AND COOKE are DEALERS in the SHARES

ESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE are DEALERS in the SHARES of the BEST DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES. Mines inspected, and reports furnished, by competent agents.

8, Hercules Chambers, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 4, AUSTINFRIARS, CITY. BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN HOME and FOLEIGN RAILWAYS, FUNDS, SECURITIES, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, 26.

R. F. E. BLYTH, 1, ST. MICHARL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL TRANSACTS BUSINESS both in the PURCHASE and SALE of all DIVI-D and PROGRESSIVE MINES, at the market prices.

M. HERRON begs to announce that he will CONTINUE to thereto; and will take the same care that he has hitherto done that all shares inserted in his list shall be for bona fide sale. This plan Mr. Hernon has good reason for believing is appreciated by those who are daily purchasing in British mines. Mr. Hennon has no reply to make to the criticians made by the broker who calls himself "Looker-On," which appeared in last week's Journal, except to remark that perhaps the interests of his clients (should be have any) would be as well protected if he gave them his undivided attention, instead of troubling himself about Mr. Herron or his list of prices.—2, Adam's-court, Old Brogt-street, London, Oct. 10, 1856.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and free of COMMESSION:

3 Alfrod Cons., £15 8s. 9d.

1 Basset, £289.

5 Boiling Well, £7%.

5 Builler, £299.

20 Bryntail, £3 lis. 9d.

10 Builty rigan, £2%.

5 Kim Park, £2%.

5 North Robert, £14*.

10 Routh Consols, £2%.

5 Ornoth Following, £2 2s.

10 Proleigh (New), 9s. 9d.

10 Ceft Brwyno, £65.

5 Drake Walls, £1 18s. 9d.

10 Great Vor, £2%.

5 Groat Alfred, £11%.

5 Great Alfred, £11%.

5 Great Alfred, £11%.

5 Great Alfred, £11%.

5 Great Alfred, £11%.

5 String Park, £2%.

5 North Following, £2 2s.

10 Proleigh (New), 9s. 9d.

10 Freelwing, £24%.

10 Freelwing, £24%.

10 Great Vor, £2%.

5 Groat Alfred, £11%.

5 Great Alfred, £11%.

5 String Park, £2%.

5 North Frances.

10 Troleigh (New), 9s. 9d.

10 Freelwing, £24%.

10 Freelwing, £24%.

10 Great Vor, £2%.

5 Rosewarne & Herland.

1 Rosewarne.

1 Rosewarne.

1 Rosewarne.

1 Rosewarne.

1 Rosewarne.

2 Vale of Towy, 18s. 9d.

2 Vale of Towy, 18s. 9d.

2 Vale of Towy, 18s. 9d.

2 Vale of Towy, £3 8s. 9d.

2 Vale of Towy, £4 8s. 9d.

2 Vale of Towy, £5 8s. 9d.

2 Vale of Tow

MR. F. W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, will give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRI-FISH and FOREIGN MINING and BAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having facilities for acquiring a minute and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge ulities for acquiring a minute and, at the same time, comprehensive ki British mines of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and s rantage. Promptitude and immediate cash settlements may be relied on us given if required.

M. A. FRANCIS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, MAY BE CONSULTED at present at No. 164, FLEET STREET British and Foreign Mines inspected and reported on.

MR. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

Mr. LISABE, may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining and other speculations in that country.

M. R. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every class of MINING PROPERTY.

WANTED.—West Polberro, Bryntall, Alfred Concols, Boscean, Wheal Zion, and Grambler and St. Aubyn.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 10, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

M. A. H. PATTERSON, C.E., LAUNCESTON, will UNDER-TAKE SURVEYS, PLANS, &c., of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY. MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

MR. WM. SIMS, MINING SHAREBROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

MR. ALFRED VOSPER, ASSAYER,

MINING OFFICES.—Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE
STREET, PENZANCE.
Offices of the West Wheal Virgin Til Mining Company.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

CAPT. H. T. VERRAN, M.E., having ARRIVED in CORNWALL from North Wales, INSPECTING and SURVEYING MINERAL PROPERTY, he begs to inform his friends, &c., that he UNDERFAKES the same, either in DEVON or CORNWALL, at any reasonable terms.—Address, H. T. Verran, M.E., St. Minver, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

ORTH AND SOUTH WALES.—CAPT. JAMES ROACH (Manager of the Brystail Mines, near Llanddloes, Montgomeryshire) OFFERS HIMSELF to INSPECT and REPOBET upon MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY in any part of North and South Wales. Twenty years successive application in mines of all descriptions, enable him to impart sound judgment to those who may avail themselves of his services.—Oct. 3, 1856.

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.

MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, and
OTHER PROPERTY, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLS
DISCOUNTED, and all monetary transactions effected, on application to Mr. R. C.
MANUEL, 47, Old Broad-street, London.

Mr. MANUEL will shortly open an office also in Cornwall for the same business.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE MINING PROPERTY AND MACHINERY. IN THE PARISH OF GWENNAP, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE MINING PROPERTY AND MACHINERY.

IN THE PARISH OF GWENNAP, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

MR. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Garraway's, Change-ailey, Corabill, London, on Wednesday, the 15th of October inst., at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, ALL those extensive and valuable MINES, known as the GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINES, situate in the parish of Gwennap, together with ALL the MACHINERY and MATERIALIS thereon, comprising—

2 85 in. cylinder pumping engine, with 4 boliers weighing about 40 tons.

5 24 in. winding engines, with cages, and about 33 tons of boliers.

1 22 in. winding engines, with cages, and about 33 tons of boliers.

1 22 in. winding engines, with cages, and about 5 tons of boliers.

2 20 in. winding engines, with cages, and about 14 tons of boliers.

5 20 in. winding engines, with cages, and about 14 tons of boliers.

5 20 in. synding engines, with cages, and about 5 tons of boliers.

5 20 in. so 13, 14, and 15 in. pumps.

9 brass poles, 12, 13, and 14 in., about 10 ft. long.

3 brass workings, 12, 13, and 14 in., about 10 ft. long.

9 cast-iron balance-bobs, weighing upwards of 100 tons.

500 fms. of 12, 13, and 14 in., about 10 ft. long of 12, 13, and 14 in., about 10 ft. long.

2500 fms. of 5 in. flat rope.

500 fms. of 5 in. flat rope.

500 fms. of 5 in. flat sheeves, pulleys, and stands.

7 lathes, varying in size from 1 ft. to 4 ft.; screwing and boring machines; with gear for driving the same.

170 fms. of capstans-ropes, from 6 to 14 in.

6 10 and 12-arm capstans.

Together with the counting-house furniture, smiths and minera' tools, and every other requirement accessary for carrying on the future working of these nines.

The auctioneer respectfully calls the attention of capitalists to this important property, it being situated in the best mining district in Cornwall; and, sithough having been at work for a considerable time, still presents very many encouraging

ing; or to the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London,

EAST WHEAL VOR TIN AND COPPER MINE, TREVARNO, HELSTON,
COENWALL, write rufe ENGINE AND OTHER MACHINERY, BUILDINGS,
DRESSING APPARATUS, MATERIALS, ORES, STORES, &c.

M. R. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION (without reserve), at Garraway's Coffee House,
Change-slies, Cornshil, Lordino, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October inst, at One
o'clock precisely, in One Lot, and subject to the conditions which will be then produced, the above valuable MINE, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, ORES, STORES,
BUILDINGS, and PLANT, forming the whole of the property of the shareholders in
and on the mine, comprising, amongst other things, a 40 in. cylinder punping eres;
with 9 tons boiler, nearly new, with the pumps, pitwork, dressing apparatus,
ores, materials, stores, &c., the mho being in a full state of working, and making
return. The sett is extensive, the royalty moderate (1-18th), the lease for 21 years,
and the materials are all in first-rate condition, and nearly new. The sett adjoins
the celebrated Great Wheal Yor Mine, and, with a little further capital to be expended
in laying open our ground, the returns may be increased sufficient to make a profitable and dividend-paying mine.
For further particulars, and to view the raine, application may be made to Mr. D.
GOATLEY, M. Threadnesdes-street, London; to Capt. Thowas Wrays, on the mine;
and to Mr. I. P. Thomas, the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadnesdie-str, London.

M. TOPTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN R. PIKE heers to inform his

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—JOHN R. PIKE begs to inform his friends that, for the greater facility of business, he has REMOVED to the undermentioned address, where he hopes, by a continuation of his bitherto realous attention to the interests of his clients, still to retain that confidence he has been ground so long to have enjoyed. A daily price list forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.—38, Threadneedis-street, London, Oct. 10, 1856.

addressed envelope.—88, Threadneedle-street, London, Oct. 10, 1856.

WILLIAM MOORE has FOR SALE the following SHARES, subject to a commission of 1½ per cent.;—
5 Alfred Gonsols. 1 Roewarns. 2 Wheal Kitty, £11.
2 Wheal Margaret. 1 Bedford United. 10 South France. 2 Wheal Margaret. 1 South France. 1 South France. 2 Wheal Margaret. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Buller. 1 Freilway, £22. 1 Trelawny, £22. 1 Trelawny, £22. 1 Trelawny, £22. 1 Trelawny, £22. 2 Wheal Editer. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Buller. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Buller. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Buller. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Buller. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Buller. 2 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Buller. 2 Wheal Company of the Margery. 1 Wheal Buller. 2 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Buller. 2 Wheal Margery. 1 Wheal Ma

M ESSRS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET, ESSRS, WILLMOTT AND CU., or 68, OLD BROAD STREET,
STOCK and SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS OF
DIVIDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES and PURCHASES
EFFECTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange
List forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm.

MR. J. WILLIAM COLLINS begs respectfully to announce that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MINE and GENERAL SHARE-BROKER; and from his knowledge in mining matters, derived after twelve years' engagement in large Cornish mines, and residence for several years past in London, is in a position to afford every facility and advantage for the SALE or PURCHASE of MINE SHARES. The quickest information on the condition of mines secured through parties who, by their station, great practical experience, and residence in the mining districts, merit public confidence; and trustworthy reports and suggestions furnished. Transactions also in Railway, Bank, and Insurance Shares, the Funds, and other Stocks. Commissions will receive immediate and best attention.

TO BE SOLD, 100 SHARES in the EAST CARADON COPPER MINES, and 100 MENDIP HILL MINING COMPANY.
Address, by letter, to "N. D.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MR. J. H. CLEMENT, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER AND METALLURGIST.

OFFICE (First Floor), 4, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. Patent processes examined, and the practicability of such being useful for operating on large amounts of ores declared.

JNO. W. PERKINS, F.C.S., MERCANTILE, AGRICULTURAL, AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

J. W. PERKINS begs to inform his friends and the public interested in mines, agriculture, and mercantile transactions, that he may be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. ANALYSES and ASSAYS performed.

2, Poplar-terrace, Poplar.

MINES SURVEYED, AND PLANS AND SECTIONS MADE

of any PROPERTY at HOME or ABROAD, by Mr. JOHN CALVE!
MINING GEOLOGIST and MINERALOGIST, whose great practical experience
Foreign and English mining well adapts him for exploring maiden ground, valu
iodes, veins, and setts, and whose judgment is constantly the means of enhancing
value of mineral property, which would otherwise be neglected, or improperly work
189, Strand, London.

VICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM,—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale;—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC EISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHRET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

ANTED, an ENGINEER, to take the charge of keeping in REPAIR the ENGINES and MACHINERY above and underground; also, to SUPERINYEND the SMITHS, CARPENTERS, &c.—Application, in writing, to be made to "M. S.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

be made to "M. S.," Mining Journal office, 20, Fleet-street, London.

WEST END MINING OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., MINING, STOCK, AND

SHARE BROKERS.

Mr. BRUNTON, having resided many years in Cornwall, and being well acquainted with the best mines, OFFERS HIS ADVICE to those who are investing in this description of property, which yields a very high rate of interest. Dividend-paying mines may be selected to pay 15 to 29 per cent. per ansum; and progressive mines, upon which large profits may be made. The present prices of many dividend alibes offer unneaul advantages to the immediate purchaser.

Messrs. BRUNTOS and Co. also effect PURCHASES and SALES in BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and RALLWAYS, LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE, CANAL, GAS, STEAM, and other JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES' SHARES, paying regular dividends;

Original Correspondence.

REMOVING THE SEDIMENT FROM STEAM-BOILERS.

SIR,-In a late Mining Journal an improvement for removing the sediment from steam-boilers was noticed. It consisted in using a stirrer, passment from steam-boilers was noticed. It consisted in using a stirrer, passing through a stuffing-box in the end of the boiler. This may be good in its way, but I think that a method adopted in this country is far better—sheets of thin iron are bent to form a segment of a smaller circle than the boiler, and fixed inside, a few inches above the bottom of the same; thus a trough is formed, into which the mud or sediment is thrown by the action of the fire, as the steam is generated on the bottom, and passes between the trough and sides of the boiler: as the water in the centre of the same is in a quiescent state, the sediment deposits in the trough and is not again disturbed until the boiler is cleaned out. A still greater improvement would be to fix in the middle of the trough, and the provement would be to fix in the middle of the trough a row of tubes or (say) 3 in. diameter, passing through the bottom of the trough, and the upper part reaching to within 6 in. of the surface of the water in the boiler; the effect would be a more complete and rapid circulation, and, consequently, more steam would be generated in a given time; an ascending current would be formed between the trough and sides of the boiler, and a descending one through the tubes, and thus no deposit would form on the bottom of the boiler. Some years ago I constructed a boiler for a colliery engine, in which tubes to cause the circulation of the water were placed; these were examined after some months' work, and reported by the corine driver to be quite bright inside, caused, I presume, by the in which tubes to cause the change work, and reported by ewere examined after some months' work, and reported by river to be quite bright inside, caused, I presume, by the the engine-driver to be quite bright inside, caused, I presume, rapid circulation of the sediment with the water through them. No JOHN PLAYER, C.E. was in that instance used.

nnia Iron-Works, Rhenish Prussia.

IRON MANUFACTURE-BESSEMER'S PATENT.

Sir,—I have heard and read a good deal about Bessemer's plan of making wrought-iron without the puddling-furnace, and I cannot help expressing my astonishment that the practical man should be led away with the idea that serviceable malleable iron can ever be made on Bessemer's plan. That good finers' metal at a cheap rate may be made by it is very probable, and this Martien's plan will achieve, I imagine, even more cheaply than Bessemer's, but this is not wrought-iron. I have not time to enter into the question, and, therefore, must content myself by saying, that whenever any old dairy woman can hit upon a plan to save churning, and yet make good butter, by merely warming up the cream, and then run out a cast of good fresh butter, I shall have some hope for Bessemer. The Devonshire clotted cream is very nearly butter, but it is not quite that, and never will be without churning; neither will malleable iron, of any service, ever be made on Bessemer's plan without puddling.

I. C. Hill.

Weekle Marganesmay Oct 8. wrought-iron without the puddling-furnace, and I cannot help expressing on Bessemer's plan without puddling. Wilden Works, Abergavenny, Oct. 8.

THE NEW IRON-MAKING PROCESS.

MARTIEN'S SPECIFICATION.

MARTIEN'S SPECIFICATION.

STR.,—In your Journal of Sept. 27 is published a letter from Mr. D. Mushet, on the new mode of treating crude iron invented by Mr. Martien, but claimed by Mr. Bessener, the said letter containing many grave charges against Mr. Martien's patentagent, for "cooking" his specification.

Now, as my name is intimately associated with Mr. Martien's in these matters, being subscribed as "witness" to Mr. Martien's signature to his complete specification, it may be inferred by those who are not well acquainted with the facts, or who will not know facts, or who knowing them pervert them to some other meaning, that I am the delinquent alluded to. Though I had to do with Mr. Martien's provisional specifications," and which, perhaps, might have been more comprehensive, yet when the time came to file the complete specifications, seeing the immense importance of the inventions, and the necessity of careful compilation, I hesitated to incur so great a responsibility, and advised Mr. Martien to take another agent into our councils, ander the fallest confidence that we should have the benefit of his practical and technical experience, and with the fullest reliance on his professional integrity, not knowing, of course, that he was at that time engaged in securing a patent of a subsequent date for the same invention for Mr. Bessemer. Under the circumstances, I think it would have been more honourable for him to have refused his services than to take his fees and not give his services faithfully; he must have known he could not do justice to both. He would then have maintained his apparently honourable position; now he must bear with the consequences of his policy.

I feel that I have reason to complain of his conduct towards both my client and myself. It is not always that one member of a profession will send business to another member, but when it does occur, it should be met by increased solicitated on the part of the latter to render professional assistance.

John Avery.

23, Essex-street, Strand, Oct.

Sin,—A few words in reference to Mr. Mushet's remarkable letter in your last Journal. For lack of better arguments he resorts to abuse, and even proceeds to the length of abusing my work on the "Iron Mannfacture of Great Britain." A few days after this book was published, he wrote his opinion of it in the Mechanics' Magazine, from which I will make a short extract:—"Mr. Truran is a practical man, and has lately published, at Spon's, a very useful work on iron making. It does not pretend to compete with the great French works of the same character; and I notice some antiquated matter, both in the plates and the letter-press; but as a whole it presents good information in a moderate compass. The sections of blast-furnaces are an excellent feature."

ature."
when it is borne in mind that Mr. Mushet edited a work on iron and steel, ir Now, when it is borne in mind that Mr. Mushet edited a work on iron and steel, in the sale of which he had a direct interest, a more flattering encomium could hardly be expected from him. Placing this extract in juxta position with his abuse of last week, the reader can form a tolerable idea of the reliance to be placed on his statements. His statement that I published the book shows that with him publisher and author are synonymous. Having a knowledge of all his writings for these many years past, I failed to attach that importance to his good opinion which he expected I should hence the subsequent abuse so liberally bestowed on me whenever occasion has offered.

Maraxion, Sept. 29.

W. TRURAN.

BLASTING ROCK BY ELECTRICITY.

BLASTING ROCK BY ELECTRICITY.

Sta,—Technological difficulties and mysterious circumstances therein require precision of detail and accuracy of description, orally as well as graphically. It is impossible to understand "Quarryman's" description of the anomally said to have occurred in blasting rock by electricity, and therefore impossible either to explain the difficulty or understand the occasion of a new fact. He bores 44 holes, and fills each of them with 20 lbs of powder; and as he mentions the hole nearest to the battery as No. 11, and the one furthest from it as No. 13, and describes two intermediate holes as not having exploded, without mention of any other holes, we conclude that there were only 14 holes connected in circuit.

Will he favour me with a more precise description? thus:—Was No. 1 hole connected with one battery terminal, and No. 14 or 44 with the other terminal, and which (that is, copper or xine) with No. 1 hole? Also, were the holes Nos 2 to 43 connected together, and those with Nos. 1 and 44? Also, he describes but one main wire; surely, there were two main wires? Also, what was the situation of the battery with respect to Nos. 1 and 44?—Oct. 6.

QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINES.

QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINES.

QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINES.

QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINES.

Quarter and of Sept. 27, or I should have noticed it before, as I am clearly entitled to do, not withstanding my final letter on this topic. To be truthful and correct in my reply, I visited the Patent Office to-lay, and found to my surprise that the vaunted patent of the doctor is no patent at all, having proceeded no further than the six months provisional protection, from April 21, 1854. But his letter is a tissue of misrepresentations. He says, I do not remember one of the half dozen persons who were present at the digger's description of the machinery seen, although my letter expressly declared that what I last asserted was at the suggestion of one of those persons.

Remember, Sir, that there are scores in number, to my knowledge, of persons deeply interested in this question, who are paying strict regard to all you publish in your Journal, and who will remember any misrepresentations at some future day. Your correspondent says, "My patent cusher is not a roller machine, nor does it roll or revolve." Now, Sir, unless there is another patent, this assertion is evidently incorrect, to prove which take the text of his specification:—"This improved machinery, for crushing or triturating substances, consists principally of one or more heavy rollers, eyinders, or segments of cylinders, made to vibrate or oscillate in a concave bed, which motion, partly rolling, is communicated to the rollers, &c., by arms actuated by a crank, or otherwise." Here is the very description of the digger:—"A garden roller, swung on an axle, so as to be made to roll to and fro, in a hollow bed." What can he mean by thus misstanting the fact! If this does not entitle him to the roller, swung on an axle, so as to be made to roll to and fro, in a hollow bed." ean he mean by thus misstating the fact? If this does not entitle him to the ative of Munchausen IL, I do not know what does; but, ertes, I shall not ar-

what can be meanly applicative of Munchausen II., I do not know what does; but, berree, a supplicative of Munchausen II., I do not know what does; but, berree, a supplicative in Australia a wilful liar.
Finally, he tells us that he has "avoided all puffery of his invention." Indeed?
The styling an invention patented when it is not so, and advertising machines to crush, ready for amalgamation, 10 tons of quarts rock per diem, by the service of a 8-horse power engine, is not puffery, is it? If not puffery, it is wilful decoption.

Oct. 6.

FORT BOWEN MINE.

FORT BOWEN MINE.

Srs.,—The dissolution of this company was an event for which every one must have been prepared. How was it possible, when since last Feb. about 4000l, has been expended, and since the stamps have been at work, in Oct. 1855, that only 1344l. 12s. worth of gold has been extracted, that such a state of things could endure? I have especially told the directors that the amount of gold lost, if only 4 tons of ore had been operated on daily since the machinery commenced working, and all the gold extracted, it would have given no less a sum than 14,600d.

Under this envision, the directors sent out Mr. John Paull, in July last, in whom I had the greatest possible confidence. He was an intelligent person, perticularly in relation to the subject of gold extraction. So fully impressed was I that under his management the mine would be resuscitated, that I bought, and advised my friends to buy, shares. But what was my surprise, on receiving a letter from Mr. Tournier, by last West India Mail, to learn that Mr. Paull was brought to Colon, on the day of the steamer's leaving, a corpse. It seems that poor Paull, on arrival out in August, was destined to the shameful, outrageous, I may add barbarous, ordeal of going to Escrebanos from Colon, a distance of 55 miles on the ocean, in a cookle of a craft—namely, an open Indian cance. He was exposed five nights and days to a drenching rain. If your readers will refer to the Journal of Dec. 8 last, there they will find my description of how I was subjected to the same inhuman treatment. I, however, was cold and the production of the product of the same inhuman treatment. The prover search and the production of th

cramped up, even for that period, I cannot feel astonished that John Pauli should have been sucrificed!
What makes the matter more affliction.

teramped up, even for that period, I cannot reel asconished that John Faill should have been secrificed!

What makes the matter more afflicting is, that he was deprived of medical aid! No medical man at those mines, is like sending a European to certain destruction. Out of seven Europeans sent out since last spring no less than three have died without medical succour. Is not such a state of things truly appalling? I am told that it is the intention of having a native medical man; that would be a miserable apology; for if we are to die by disease and a pestitential climate, do not, I implore you, add quackery to our other ills.

Sir, I had I met one who really was more worthy of respect and admiration for the possession of talent, combined with a generous and noble disposition. I hope in future, should the Fort Bowen Company be again carried on under new suspices, that one of the first and most prominent measures will be the appointment of a competent medical man, otherwise I would not advise any one, having respect for his health or life, to visit these mines. Secondly, to adopt a means of communication between Colon and the mines, which will afford some protection to the unacclimated European. For this purpose I had an iron-boat, of 35 feet long by 8 ft. wide, built, which I presume has arrived by this date.

3, Park-road, Regent's-park, Oct. 8.

THE CORDER TRADE

THE COPPER TRADE.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Sig.—If regarded in its true light, "The Smelter" is really the most insignificant unit in the copper trade of the kingdom; he possesses neither the merit nor daring of the miner, the producing agent, and from whose energies the entire trade has its origin, nor can he lay any claim to the patient industry and ingenuity of the consumer, or manufacturing class, who perfect the labour of the producer, for the purposes of general uses; he forms, then, but a slender connecting link in the circle, and lends his capital to the miner at short dates, and affords the manufacturer the rude material for his labour, in which character he is at the most but a middle man—a useful personage so long as his profits conform to the general levels of trade; but when, by a combination, he raises those profits to an inordinate height, he becomes the reverse; and it behoves the parties most interested, the miners and manufacturer, to bestir themselves, and seek relief from usurious imposition. A reflecting mind must at once see that the power of resistance which has been ascribed, under these circumstances, to the smelter is a mere bugbear, and must yield to a united effort of either the producing or consuming classes, it is immaterial which. It is not a question of "who shall bell the cat?" nor does it present the proverbial danger of taking the buil by his horns; for the mere act of union by either interest would paralyse the smelting interest, who possess no inherent power in the trade beyond what is permitted them. It is the reverse of what is true of all such social arrangements, to ascribe to them other powers than a permissive one; and I can give Mr. T. I. Hill full credit, when he say a practical application to the evil is easy, without fear of antagonism. He seems airaid or disincined to speak out, but I can readily comprehend what he means. I am fully aware that it would be as unwise as it is unaccessary to enter on a competitive struggle with the smelters for the market; but it is competent to either the

ertice which they would find as impractical as the fabulous viper did his file.

Redruth, Oct. 7.

Siz.,—I have been very often astonished at the hue and cry raised by the Cornish miners, or people writing in their name, against the smellers, and, at the same time, cannot but admire the numberless schemes devised to get rid (without any exertion on the miner's part) of the so-called monopoly. I say I am astonished at the hue and cry raised against the so-called monopoly. I say I am astonished at the hue and cry raised against the so-called monopoly. I say I am astonished at the hue and cry raised against the so-called monopoly. I say I am astonished at the hue and cry raised against the so-called monopoly. I say I am astonished at the hue and cry attention of the present apital and great energy employed in mining affairs would ere now have been set aside by mine proprietors, to get themselves out of a position so unenviable.

The great want of unanimity shown, the display of what is intended to be done, the puffing up of the numerous pet schemes which are thrown on the carpet by dreamers, and by means of which copper is to be extracted from its ores at less than no cost, and present smelters cat entirely out of the market, are, in truth, enough to make the public believe that no grievance exists, and that this row is got up either by the miners, as a means of getting all they can out of the smelters, or by designing persons, having no connection at all with mining affairs.

The manipulation of copper ores has, as is well known, notwithstanding numerous never-worked patents, been for many years past almost in a standing state—the few improvements which have been made having had for their of voct the saving of coals. That the present process may not be found cumbersome and faulty to a degree by the next generation, or perhaps sononer, I am not ready to deny, but I do believe that no scheme yet tried, or in the list of those given in your Journal to be tried, has any chance to complex successfully with the old met

EAST BOSCEAN MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

EAST BOSCEAN MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

Sin,—Your Journal being the medium through which mining matters are discussed, it would beg to enquire, through its columns, the reason why the adventurers are kept to long in a state of ignorance respecting what is doing, and why the purser has not asiled a meeting, to determine the course to be taken respecting the relinquishment of a great number of shares sent in in May last? Also, I would beg to enquire what unbority has been given the purser or manager for stopping the engine and drawing he materials to surface? Surely, this latter is a liberty no purser is warranted to aske, with even the smallest shareholder, without a meeting, and leads me to suspect lungs are not altogether right. The speculation is considered a good one, if conceted with energy, but it is rumoured that it has been worked differently. It is ight time for the shareholders to look well to their own interest, or they may find hemselves liable to a greater extent than they may imagine. There has been but me meeting held since March or April, 1855.—Redruth, Oct. 8.

N. S.

MEETING OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINE AGENTS.

Sin,—In your last week's Journal, some anonymous scribbler has thought fit to string together a tissue of faisehoods respecting the late inquest at Oldbury. Now, those kinds of attacks on a public officer, I consider unworthy of an answer; but charges made by a man of any mark in his own district I should think worthy of notice.—Stone, Oct. 8. WYSNE.

AN ARTFUL DODGE.

AN ARTFUL DODGE.

Sira,—A few months since a call of 6d, per share was made at a general meeting of a mine situate in the north of Devon, not 50 miles from Molland; and, in consequence of the non-payment of the said call, upwards of 1260 shares were forfeited, and eventually sold to the only bidder at 6d., the amount of call. The buyer fearing that the shares were likely to lay on his hands, and seeing another call approaching, commenced scheming, and obtaining the co-operation of a person remarkable for his rotundity, and a clerk to a descendant of the supposed lost tribe of Israel—obtained the names of such shareholders, e-pecially those who have been for a long time but too anxious to sell their shares, wrote them stating that they are buyers of any number of shares; and, at the same time, stating that probably 2s. to 2s. 6d. could be given. Now, Sir, I am positively assured that some of the shareholders were weak enough to suppose that they were going to get the above price for their interest; but the reply has been—"If you will leave the shares in my hands I will endeavour to sell them for you." In the meantime the schemer has been slipping his sixpenny stock, whilst the largest holders have refrained from selling, in consequence of the letters addressed them, hoping to see better prices.

In addressing you upon this matter, it is chiefly to caution distant shareholders that the offer to purchase the shares at the quotations given was only an artful dodge, to keep up a negociation whilst the commer and his agents were selling the shares at prices under those submitted as likely to be obtained. In fact, no bona fide transaction has taken place above 1s., unless it has been by some unfortunate dupe, luiled by false representations.

There is no improvement in the mine to warrant a rise, nor can any advance take place in the shares until some important discovery is made; and that is very improbable, without a considerable outlay for new machinery, the present being inadequate to more progressive operations, n

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sir.,—I know not by what means your eccentric correspondent, Mr. Coombe, has dubbed me a director. You know perfectly well that I am not one, and therefore I shall simply state to my brother shareholders that his asseveration is neither more nor less than an untruth. I am not ambitious of being a director, but I believe, had I endeavoured to put myself forward, considering the large stake I hold, I might have had some clannee of obtaining a seat at the board. I have a very vivid recollection that at the last annual meeting Mr. Coombe offered his services as a director, but the shareholders did not appreciate his merits so well as he did himself, and some technical difficulties being in the way, Mr. Coombe offered his aervices as a director-hip he so ardently aspired to. As he is fond of quotations from the dead languages, I give him one, "hine dilla lackrypme." The plain English of this is, that she could not obtain a seat at the board he was determined to annoy all those who had that confidence of the shareholders which, with all his speciousness and explorery, he could not attain. I am, however, anxious to preserve my property, and should not obtain on the shareholders which, with all his speciousness. the shareholders which, with all his speciousness and enjolery, he could not attain. I am, however, anxious to preserve my property, and should not obtrude upon your space to notice his extraordinary effusion did I not think it necessary. How can it be reconciled with common sense, when it appears he distrusts those men whom only a short twelvementh since he had such great confidence in. I dislike entering into any personalities, but Mr. Coombe has thrown down the gauntlet, and before he enters, the lists for the tourney, whether it be for ammement or a Postrance, it would be as well to look to his capabilities, as well as his antecedents. In his own imagination, he may be a preux cheatier, like Bayard, but I think the simile of Don Quixout fighting against the windmills would suit him better. I have been at the trouble to make some enquiries, but I do not find he possesses either of the qualifications he so much dilates upon—that is, being a sound lawyer and a man of business. Neither of these qualifications do I arrogate to myself, but I think I rany assume that I possess a little of that ingredient called common sense, and I think that I and my brother shareholders would be very verdant if we entrusted the charge of our affairs to the Gravesend solicitor, who has been out of practice some three years, convinced, as I am, that from that ively locality he would merely come to town to inter us. At the time the proposal was made by Mr. Drumaond that the presentarrangements should it when he knew it was in his power, had he felt so disposed, to have moved an amendment of the summary of the summary of the summary of the proposal was made by Mr. Drumaond that the presentarrangements should ment. As far as regards his attacks against threely locality he would merely come to town to inter us. At the time the proposal was made by Mr. Drumaond that the presentarrangements should ment. As far as regards his attacks against myself, I care not. I should not trespass on your space, did I not think it necessary that the gen

more for defaulters who could not answer their liabilities. Mr. Coombe tells us not to be frightened, there will be nothing to pay. Decidedly not, from those who have a large stake in the concern must dub up for the defaulters. I have no wish to enter into any further concern must dub up for the defaulters. I have no wish to enter into any further concern concern in the same of the same

Meetings at Mining Companies.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gresham-street, a Monday, Mr. J. W. Dunsrond in the chair.

Mr. George (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes

of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed: statement of accordance was extensively from which the stagonard is condensed ecount for four months, ending with cost for August:

Balance last account. £916 11 0

Ores sold, June 21 to Sept. 30 2626 3 11

Sale of materials. 444 10 3 £3987 5 2

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. OF JAMAICA.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Mon day, for the purpose of adopting a resolution authorising the registration of the com-pany as a company with limited liability, under the Act of Parliament passed in the last session, known as the New Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856.

Mr. J. W. CATER in the chair.

Mr. J. W. Caren in the chair.

The Chairman, after waiting some time, said he was sorry to detain the meeting, but under the present deed of settlement it required twenty shareholders to be in attendance to constitute a legal meeting. He was afraid they would be compelled to adjourn the proceedings, but trusted proprietors would attend upon the next occasion, otherwise they would lose the benefit of being a limited company.

A Proprietron wished to know whether proxies could not be used.

Mr. Preshifted (the solicitor) replied in the negative. Under the deed it was absolutely necessary that twenty shareholders should be in attendance.

The Chairman said the adjourned meeting should be called with the least possible. They were compelled to give ten days' notice, and he would its Friday, the 17th inst., when he trusted the proprietors would see that it was to their interest that they should attend.—The meeting was then adjourned.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the proprietors was held at the offices of the company, annon-street, on Wednesday, -Mr. Biscoop in the chair.

Mr. Nurse (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, which was for the purpose of bringing the company under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856.

The Charman said he considered it unnecessary to say one word, beyond the fact that the board thought it would be for the benefit of the shareholders generally to place the company under the New Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, notwithstanding that it was stated in the prospectus that the liability was limited to the extent of 14, per the state of 14, per the state of 15, per the state of 15,

the company under the New Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1855, nowithstanding that it was stated in the prospectus that the liability was limited to the extent of 1t, per share, of which 7s, 6t, still remained to be called up. Although there was no other business before the meeting when the resolution was disposed of, he should be happy to answer any questions. The following was the resolution intended to be submitted:

—"That this company, completely registered under the Act 7th and 8th Vict., 6, 110, be registered as a limited company under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1855, by the name of the Duston Iron Ore Company (limited), and that the solicitor of the company he authorised forthwith to take the necessary steps for that purpose."

A PROPRIETOR wished to know whether it limited the liability as to debts now in existence "—Mr. Rivora said it did not affect any past liabilities.

The CHARIMAN was happy to inform them that at the present time they were in the fortunate position of being out of debt.

A PROPRIETOR was of opinion that, under any circumstances, they ought to bring the company under the provisions of the new Act.

Mr. COOPER moved, and Mr. Halley seconded, the resolution read by the Chairman, which was unanimously adopted.

The CHARIMAN said, with reference to the position of the company, although it might be said they were two years doing nothing, they had really done a great deal; because the directors had got the company out of debt, and were determined not to get it as shareholders again into that difficulty, unless they could see their way clear for the benefit of all. The beard had been as careful as possible, both in the making of bricks and sale of the ore; of the latter a great many hundreds of tons had been sold, and a nucel larger quantity might have been disposed of, but, upon making calculations, the prices at present offered by the ironmasters did not leave an adequate profit in the resolution of the company is the company to whom it belonged—the directors were of opinion it was besi

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the result before erecting the furnaces, as in the event of the patent being carried est the ore could be made into iron instead of pig. With regard to the bricks, they lad made a profit of between 3001, or 4001,, which would go towards the payment of some expenses. They had succeeded in letting all the trucks they did not require at a small loss, which, as the company were compelled to pay a heavy rent, would sel great saving to them; in fact, if the trucks had belonged to them they could sell the ore at a good profit.

Mr. Coorean wished to know whether they were selling any ore at the present time? The Charkman replied that they had contracts at the present time for about 300 ms; but, as he had before stated, he did not consider they were getting such a profit of states as they were entitled to. He was of opinion that if they continued to sell the ore might get it removed upon more favourable terms.

The Charkman said the board never contemplated erecting puddling furnaces, as they only intended making it into pig, but if Bessemer's, or Martien's, process succeeded they would be enabled to make it at once into iron, which would yield to the onthe proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH MINING IN THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1856;

WITH A FEW PARTICULARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVIDEND AND PROGRESSIVE MINES.

BY J. H. MURCHISON, ESQ., F.G.S., F.S.S.,
Author of British Mines considered as a Means of Investment, &c.

The mining interest has still to be congratulated on its satisfactory position. Three months ago, the continued fall in the price of copper ore produced considerable discouragement, but the anticipation held out in ast Review, to the effect that it was not probable the standard would be lowered much more, has been realised, and we find a reaction took place soon after the commencement of the past quarter, which has been maintained to the present time.

The average produce of the copper ores sold in Cornwall in the first week of July was $7\frac{1}{n}$, the price per ton 5*l*. 19s. 6d., and in the last week of Sept. the produce was also $7\frac{1}{n}$, but the price per ton was 6*l*. 12s., being a rise of 12s. 6d. per ton, and which would make a difference of about 35,000l. on the 49,636 tons of ore sold in Cornwall during the quarter. In the on the 49,030 tons of ore sold in Cornwall during the quarter. In the first week of January last, the average produce of $7\frac{1}{8}$ realised 71. 2s. 6d. per ton, making a fall in the first six months of the year of 11. 3s. per ton, 12s. 6d. of which it has been seen has been since recovered, while the remaining 10s. 6d. per ton is in a great measure made up by the lower prices of materials used in mines. Taking the dividends paid by English mines in the past nine months as a criterion of prosperity, it will be found that the amount is larger by 27,000t. than the whole amount divided in the year 1852; and assuming that the remaining three months of this year show equally satisfactory results, there will be an increase in the year 1856 over 1855 of nearly 45,000t., while the amount paid in that year was higher than in any previous over.

higher than in any previous one,

The following are the particulars of sales of copper ores in Cornwall,
in the quarters ending Sept. 30, June 30, and March 31, and for the corresponding periods of 1855:—

Quarters ending	Tons.		Averag produce		Amou	nt.							Fine Tonse	
Rept. 30, 1856	49,636	***	6.976		£299,273	16	0	***	£3	0	7	***	3455	18
June 30, ,,	51,273	***	6.311	***	308,633	18	0	122	5	13	8	***	3427	13
Mar. 31, ,,	53,934		6.505		317,327	17	6	***	5	17	8	***	3358	9
Rept. 30, 1855	49,106		6.572	***	332,932	18	0	***	6	15	7	***	3203	17
Jane 30, 2,	48,245	***	6.522	***	318,966	10	6		6	12	2	***	3155	4
Mar. 31, ,,	45,849		6.379	***	287,095	3	0	***	6	5	2		2933	11
Tr 41.	P	12 -	4 2- 4%				41							

It appears, therefore, that in the past quarter the quantity of ore has decased 4637 tons under the preceding quarter, and increased 530 tons over the corresponding quarter of 1855; the average produce has increased 665 ever the preceding quarter, and 404 over 1855; the amount realised has decreased 9360t. 2s. under the preceding quarter, and 33,659t. 2s. under 1855; the average price per ton has increased 6s. 11d. over the preceding quarter, and decreased 15s. under 1855; and the quantity of fine copper has increased 28 tons 5 cwts. over the preceding quarter, and 252 tons 1cwt. over 1855. lewt, over 1855.

The following are the totals and averages of the first nine months of

1806, and 1800, 1	respecti	ver	y:-											
lenine months of	Tons.		verag roduce		Amou	nt.		p	Av		ge r to		Fine o	
1850	157,843		6.483	***	£925,235	11	6		£5	17	2	010	10,242	0
1855,	143,200	***	6.493	***	938,994	11	6	***	6	11	1	***	9,292	12
Increase in 1856	14,643	***	-	601	-	-		***	-	_	-	***	949	8

Decrease ,, ... - ... '010 ... 13,759 0 0 ... 0 13 11 ... - ... The following are the sales of British and Irish copper ores, at Swanses, during the same periods: - ... 1st nine months of 1856 ... 1rish ... Tons 9393 ... £90,399 18 6 ... 1855 ... ditto ... 9288 ... 92,089 13 6 ... 1,446 17 6 ... 1855 ... ditto ... 236 ... 1,667 5 0 ... 1855 ... ditto ... 236 ... 1,667 5 0

And it must be remembered that these continual abandoments and re-workings are in themselves very expensive; for, in the first place, great losses attend the dismantling of mines, and the sale of machinery and mate-rials; while, in the second place, these have to be replaced at a high cost. There are, no doubt, excellent investments to be made at present, both in dividend and progressive mines, particularly in the latter, where divi-dends are likely to be paid in a comparatively short time, and the market value of the shares of which are also likely to rise considerably. In pur-thasing into dividend mines, it is not generally those which are at present paying the highest dividends which are the safest to buy, for the price is sigh in proportion, and the chances of a fall, and consequent loss, are the

DIVIDENDS PAID BY BRITISH AND IRISH MINES

In the quarters ending September 30, June 30, and March 31, 1856, showing also the total amounts paid in the first nine months of the year.

Number of Shares.	Name of Mine.			ng	Sept.	three	6.	nths		ider er Sha	ndi	ng Ju	in three ne 30, 1	1850	6.	-		ndi	ng Ma	in threach 31,	185	6.			hs,	end		paid in ept. 30, Amo	185	56.
5120	Alfred Consols	£0	6	0		£1536	0	0	.£0	11	0		£2816	0	0	£	0 3	5	0	£1280	0	0		£ 1	2	0 .	£	5632	0	0
4000	Bedford United	. 0	3					0	. 0	3			600	0	0				0		0					0 .		2000	0	0
200	Botallack	5	0	-				0		0	0	*****	2000	0	0	***	5	0	0	. 1000	0	0	******	20			*****	4000	0	0
6000 240	Bwich Consols	3	0	-	*****		0	0	- 0	0	0	******	720	0	0	***	3	0	0	720	0	0	*****	9			40019	750 2160		0
100	Boscean	. 0	0	-	******	120			. 3		0		300	0	0	000			0		0	-	******	-			*****	600		0
100	Brynford Hall	5	0	-		500	0	0	. 5	0	0		500	0	0	***		0	0	000	0		******	13		0	*****	1300		0
1000	Bryntail	. 0	5		*****	250	0	0		-	-	*****	-	-	***		-	-	*****		-		******	0		0	*****	250		0
	Carnyorth		-		*****				. 0	3	0	*****	307	0	0				0	. 307	0		******	0			*****	614		0
256	Condurrow	. 2	0	-	*****	512		0	9.0	0	0	******	1280	0	0				0		0	-	*****				****			0
128 1400	Cwmystwith Derwent	5	0	-	*****			0		-0	U	*****	1250				3	0	U	640	0	0	*****	20	-	-	*****	2560 2800		0
1024	Devon Great Consols			-	******			0	- 0	0	0	*****	9216	0	0		18	0	0	18432	0	0	******	46	0	2	*****	47104		0
179	Dolcoath	5	0	-	******	895	0	0	. 8	10			1521	0	0			0	0		0			6.00	10		*****	3132		0
642	Ding Dong	2	10					0	. 3	0	0	*****	2016	0	0		3 1	0	0	2352	0	0	*****	9		0 .		6048		0
12800	Drake Walls		2	-	*****	1600	0	0		6	0	*****	1710	0	6		0	3	0		-	0	******	0			*****	1600		0
5700	Exmouth and Adams		10		*****	855 700	0	0		0	0	*****	1400	0	0		0 1				0	0	*****	0				3420 2800		0
1400 300	Eyam East Daren			0	******		0	0			0	******	600	0	0			-	U		_	0	******	7		0	*****	2100		0
123	East Pool		0	0	******			0			0	******	640	0	0		2 1	0	0	800	0	0	*****	10		0	*****	1600		0
491	Fowey Consols		-			-		****		-			-	-		029			0	1482	0	0	*****	3	0	0	*****	1482	0	0
2560	Foxdale		0	0	*****			0			0		5120	0	0	440	1	0	0	2560	0	0	*****	4		0 .		10240		0
119	Great Work		0	0	*****	1190	0	0	41		6	******	1785 1050	0	0	0.00	0	-	0		~	0		25		6 .	****	2975		0
2000	Hingston Down		5		******	500	0	0			0	******	500	0	0	***		6				U	*****				*****	2850 1000		0
160	Holyford Levant	2		0	******		ő	0	. 2		ő	******	320	0	0		2	0	0		0	0	******	6		0 .		960		0
	Laxey		-		******	-		0000		-		*****	-	-	009				0	1000	9	0	*****	50		6	*****	1000	0	0
400	Lisburne		0		*****	1600		0	. 7	0	0		2800	0	0		2 1		0		0	0	*****	13				5400		0
1024	Mary Ann	2	0	0	*****	2048	0	0	. 2	0	0		2048	0	0	0 X 8	1 1	10	0	1536	0	0	*****	5		0 .		5632		0
5000	Mendip Hills		7			7000	0	A		5	0		1250	0	0		0	7	0	2000	0	0	*****	0			*****	1250 14000		0
20000 6400	Mining Company of Ireland Nether Hearth	. 0	'		*****	7000				1	0	******	320	0	0		٠.	-				v	******	0				320		ŏ
470	Newtonards	1	0		*****	470	0	0		-	-	******	-	-	400			_	*****		-		******	1			*****	470		o
6000	North Basset	0	12					0		9	0		8700	0	0		0 1		0	4200	0	0		2		6 .	****	16650		0
6400	Par Consols	1			*****			0		-		*****	2010	-			0 1		0		0			1				12100		0
1000	Polberro		11		*****			0		12			1646 2800	0	0		0.1		9	0000	0						*****	2799		0
560 200	Phonis		0	0	*****	2240	0	0	0.0	0	0	******	4000	0	0		5	U	0		0	0	******	14 20				7840 4000		0
2500	Rhoswydol		_		*****	-		*****		7	0	******	875	0	0			-	*****	-	_		******	0			*****	875		0
512	Rosewarne United		0	0	******	1024	0	0		0			2048	0	0			0	0	2048	0			10		0		5120		0
496	South Wheal Frances			0	*****			0	. 8	0	0		3968	0	0	1000		0	0		0			44			1000	21824		0
12000	Sortridge Consols						0	0		-0			0010						6		0		*****	0	40	0 ,	*****	3000		0
256	South Caradon		0	0		4096	0	0	. 6	5	0	*****	2048 2250	0	0	***		5	0	0000	0		*****	40				10240 4500		0
9000 280	South TamarSpearne Moor		-		*****	_		9991		-	U	*****	2230	-	***	***		5	0	010	0		*****	0		0 .	*****	210		0
4096	Trewetha	0	3	0	******	614	0	0		3	0		614	0	0			3	0	42.4	0	-	******	0		43	*****	1842		0
4000	Tretoil		5	0	******	1000	0	0		-				-	000		-	-00			-	_			-		98000	1000		0
6000	Tineroft		-		****	_	-	4040	. 0	5	0	*****	1500	0	0	***		5	0		0	-	*****	0		42	*****	3000		0
9600	Tamar Consols		_	•	*****	-	•	****	- 4	0	0		520	0	0 ***		0	2	6	. 1200	0	0					*****	1200 520		0
520 400	Trelawny		-			_				_	v	******	020		0 440		2	0	0	800	0	0		-				800		0
20000	Vale of Towy		-			-		****		1	3	******	1250	0	0			1	0	1000	0	0	******	0			*****	2250		0
6000	West Basset	. 1	7	0		8100		0	. 0	15			4500	0	0			5	0	. 7500	0	0	*****			0 .		20100		0
400	West Seton			0			0	0		0	0		4800	0	0			0	0		0		******				****	9600		0
1024	West Providence		15	0	*****		0	0	0.5	15			768 11520	0	0		12 1	10	0		0		*****				*****	2304 23040		0
512 256	Wheal Basset	95	0	0	*****		0	0	-		0	******	5120	0	0			0	0	10040	0	0	******	41.40		0		21760		0
250	Wheal Clifford		U	U	******	3400		9 1111					1500	0	0			_	· · · · ·		_	-	******	42		ě.	*****	1500		0
5000	Wheal Fortescue		-		******	-		****		-		******	-	-				1	6	375	0	0	******	0		0		375	0	0
1024	Wheal Kitty (Uny Lelant)	. 0	10	0	******		0	0		10	0		512	0			0 1		0		0	0	*****					1536		0
448	Wheal Margaret	. 2		0	*****			0		15	0		1232	0	0			0	0	0.30	0	0	*****					3024		0
80	Wheal Sates	6	-5				0	0			0		400 990	0	0			0	0	. 320 792	0	0	*****				*****	1220 2376		0
198 4096	Wheal Seton	0	7	0	*****		**	0			0	******	1434	0	0	***		7	0	1434	0	0	******			de	*****	4302		0
5000	Wicklow Mines		10		******			0		_	-	*****	-	-	***			_	*****	-	-		******	-		0 .		2500		0
							-	0				-	05,814	0	-					117,278	0	0					63	33,564	0	0
	Totals	*****	****		£1	0,472	0		_			J.	,017	0	U	_	_		, a	11110	U	-	_		-	-	200	00,001		_

greater, in case the dividends should be diminished. It is more judicious to select those that are paying more moderately, with a prospect of steadiness and permanency, and perhaps increase.

According to the accompanying table, the amount of dividends paid in the first nine months of this year may be thus classified:—

English Mi	nes	£288,869
Irish	***************************************	17,970
Welsh	***************************************	15,485
Isle of Man	***************************************	11,240=£333,564
	part of the same	

DIVIDEND MINES.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Alfred Consols has improved considerably lately, particularly in the eastern part of the mine. The lode in the 100, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is worth 604, per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking below the 80, east of the same shaft, is worth 1401, per fm.; and the south lode, in the stopes cast and west of the winze under the 80, is worth 804, per fm. During the past quarter 874 tons of copper ore have been sold, for 66964, against 943, for 72834. 18s. 6d., in the previous one. The dividend in the past three months has been 68, per share, or 153621; mixing 222, per share, or 56321., divided in the first nine months of this year, and a total sum of 76,8004, or 151, per share, from the commencement. The present price of the shares is about 161, per 5120th.

Boscean Tin Mine is in 240 shares, upon which a total sum of 49002 has been paid-up by the present company. It is bounded on the north and west by the Wheal Owles and the Botallack Mines. In the past quarter the sum of 7291, hus been divided, making 21604, for the first nine months of the year, and leaving a balance of 12001, in hand. The present returns are about 18 tons of in monthly. At the meeting in Sept, the accounts showed a profit of 9207, for three months. The sett is very extensive, and the lodes numerous and productive; while the prospects are considered very good, and it is stated that a considerable quantity of ore ground is laid open. The engine-shaft is sunk 122 fms. under the adit. The machinery, which is alinearly new, consists of a 40-in, and a 36-in, pumping-engine, a 24-in, stamping-engine, to which is attached 48 heads of stamps, and a 20-in, winding-engine. There are also 20 heads of stamps worked by water-power. The present price of the share is 93½6.

new, consists of a 49-in, and a 36-in, pumping-engine, a 34-in, stamping-engine, to which is attached 48 heads of stamps, and 29-in, wing, and 34-in, stamping-engine, to which is attached 48 heads of stamps, and a 29-in, wing, and 29-in, wing, engine, a 34-in. Stamping-engine, to the wing of stamps worked by water-power. The present price of the shares is 93\% 1. to 97\% 1. each.

BOTALLACK continues to yield good returns. The sett is very extensive, and comprises the Crowns, Wheal Hazard, Chycornish, and the Higher or Tin Mine, the last of which has been very productive of thin the past three months. The sum of about 78,000t, has been divided by the present company, the last dividend will be declared on the 12 of 140 gr. last.

The next dividend will be declared on the 21. The mine is drained by the company of 140 gr. last.

The next dividend will be declared on the 21. The mine is drained by the company of 140 gr. last.

The next dividend will be declared on the 21. The mine is drained by the company of 140 gr. last.

The thistuff is returned by water-stamps of 24 heads. There has been a good course of copper ore in the 165 west: this tools is valued at 500, per fm. The present returns are about 1400t, to 1500, per 200th.

BWLCH Consons Lead Mine is in the parish of Llanbadarnfawr, Cardiganshire, and is bounded on the west and south by the well-known Goginan Mine, in December last the property came into the hands of the present company, who are laying open the mine upon a large scale. The quantity of ore sold to the end of Aug. was 303 tons, for 4789t. 16s. 1d. There are 6000 shares, 34 per share paid, and the first dividend of 28. 6d. per share was declared on the 31st of July last. The mine is 54 ms. deep, and there are three water-wheels and a crusher. The prospects in the 54 are improving, and there are three water-wheels and a crusher. The prospects in the 54 are improving and there are paid, and the first dividend of 28. 6d. per share was declared on the 31st of July last. The mine is 55 fms. deep, and

DOLCOATH COPPER AND TIN MINE is the oldest copper mine in Corn-

first nine menths of this year there has been divided the sum of 3132L, making a total sum paid of upwards of 300,000L by this time. The dividend on the 13th inst, will probably be 5L, per share (89M.) The mine is rather improved lately. The shares are about 160L per 179th.

EAST DARKS SILVER-LEAD MINE is in Cardiganshire, and adjoining Com Sebon Mine. It is divided into 300 shares, on which 32L per share has been paid. The sett is an extensive one, and includes the old Cvm Cyming Mine, formerly belonging to Sir Hugh Myddleton, the relates of which added considerably in the great of rice ores in forker Company. The lotes of this district yielded vast quantities of rice ores in forker Company. The lotes of this district yielded vast quantities of rice ores in forker Company. The lotes of this district yielded vast quantities of rice ores in forker company. The lotes of this district yielded vast quantities of rice ores in forker company. The lotes of this district yielded vast quantities of rice ores in forker company. The lotes of this district yielded vast quantities of rice ores in forker company. The lotes of this district yielded vast quantities of rice ore in forker of drought. The present depth is about 70 fathorns, and the produce so tons a month, which leaves a monthly profit of from 400L to 500L. The 44 fathom level, east from this mine, will before very long unwater the old mine of Cwm Cymlog. East Daren has divided in the first nine months of this year the sum of 2100L, or 7L per share, and will probably increase its dividends.

The FONDALE LEAD MINES are situate in the Isle of Man, about 12 miles west from the well-known Laxey Mines: they wereat first in 6 shares, two of which were at long the company of the properties according to their respective proportions. Shortly afterwards (the mines being then poor) capital was wanted, and they then fell back on the two 1-16ths which had been relinquished, and made then into 320 shares, at 23L each, at which they were issued, and so raised the desired capita

a greater number of miners to work in the deeper levels. The present price of the shares is about 100%.

Lexey Mines are at present poor in the bottom levels, but they are looking promising in the new south ground, and in a short time important improvements are expected there.

The Lisbunne Lead Mines are divided into 400 shares, and are situate in Carlierophine. The returns are divided into 400 shares, and are situated.

The Lisbuing Lead Mines are divided into 400 shares, and are situate in Cardiganshire. The returns are about 200 tons of ore per month, and the profit about 800l, per month. The sett is very large, many miles round, and the mines in it which the company are working are—Frongcoh, the most productive and profitable, which is 66 fathoms deep; and East Logylas. Active works are also carried on at Glog-fach and West Frongcoh. This concern has, during the last 20 years, made upwards of 120,000l, profit, and the prospects for the fature are very good.

Newtonards Lead Mines are situate in the county Down, Ireland. There are 470 shares, 50l, per share paid up. The operations were commenced in 1839, and are now 195 fms. deep from surface. The whole quantity of icadore raised from 1839 to August, 1856, was 15,149 tons, of the average price of 12l, per ton. The profits divided have been 20,210l. There are five steam-engines, varying from 18-in. to 36-inch cylinder.

from 1839 to August, 1836, was 15,149 tons, of the average price of 121, per ton. The profits divided have been 20,2104. There are five steam-engines, varying from 18-in, to 36-inch cylinder.

NORTH BASSET MINE continues being productive. In the past quarter 1151 tons of copper ore have been sold for the sum of 14,6034, 2s., against 1509 tons for 12,6594, 14s. 6d. in the previous one, showing the ore to have also greatly improved in quality. On Sept. 11, the smallest quantity of ore sampled this year (369 tons) was sold, and realised 56354. 4s., or more, by about 16094, than the largest sampling of the present year (32 tons for 46327. 9s. in March). The lode in the 75 is producing 5 tons of ore per fm.; in the winze under the 63, 6 tons; in the 32, 3 tons; and in the rise in back of the 42, 4 tons per fm. In the first nine months of this year 16,6594, or 21, 15s. 6d. per abare, has been divided making a total sum paid of 31,9001. In the past quarter the shares have risen from 311. 10s. to 331. 10s. per 6600th.

PAR CONSOLS is looking as well as ever it has done. The sum of 12,1601., or 11. 18s. per share, has been divided in the first nine months of this year, and another dividend of at least 20s. will probably be paid in the beginning of November, making a total sum of nearly 200,0001, paid. The returns are very steady, and there is every prospect of the mine being a lasting if not a progressing one. The price of the shares is about 221, per 6400th.

The RHOSWYDOL AND BACKEIDDON MINES are situated in the parish of Penegoes, county of Montgomery, six miles from Machynlleth, and were purchased by the present company in 1847. It is divided into 2500 shares, on which 11.5 s. per share has been paid, and the mines are worked entirely by levels driven in the mountain. The Rhoswydol Mountain has three levels driven into it; the lowest, called Prosser's level, some 50 fms. below surface, has been driven about 400 fms. into the hill, but has not yet reached the over ground under the levels driven in the into the

working miners, when "out of core," might acquire education and some degree of scientic knowledge.

The Cornwall Railway makes very slow progress. The company will require to borrow more money to complete the line. Mr. Brunel's Royal Albert Bridge, at Saltash, over the river Tamar, is an exceedingly costly affair; and even when the money for it is procured, will be the means of delaying the opening of the line for a considerable period. In the meantime, Cornwall is out off from the railway system of the kingdom, and suffers a great disadvantage in its different branches of industry.

The Cornish pilchard fishery has this year been more than usually successful on the southern and western coasts, but not as yet on the northern.

The Cornish pilchard fishery has this year been more than usually successful on the southern and western coasts, but not as yet on the northern. At Mousehole and neighbouring fishing ports, about 8000 hogsheads have been taken, and at Mevagissoy about 4000. It is stated that the pilchards this year have been of the finest quality, and the produce of oil such as has never been previously known; 4 gallons per hogshead used to be the usual quantity, but the fish this year (which are by some considered to be of a different species from what have before visited these coasts) will produce nearly 7 gallons per hogshead. The cured fish are sold to the merchants at from 45s. to 50s. per hogshead, for exportation.

The Tamar Silver-Lead Mina affairs are a matter of comment here: it certainly seems rather extraordinary that Mr. Gardner, the agent of the Prince of Wales, should offer a lease for 13 years to the adventurers. Although it appears very suspicious, I can hardly think Mr. Gardner is influenced by sordid motives, but, at the same, if the mining property in the Duchy is to be worked for the benefit of the Crown, Mr. Gardner is conduct domands some explanation. Have the Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company worked in accordance with the terms of their lease, and are they worthy of a proper renewal? However high the position Mr. Gardner may hold in the Duchy, perhaps he will find that adventurers who risk their money in mining will rather abandon a concern than have terms imposed upon them that are unjust.

At the last West Penwith Petry Sessions an important wages case was heard and dismissed.

At the last West Penwith Petry Sessions an important wages case was card, and dismissed. Wm. Lidstone complained of Mr. Richard Boyns, At the last west Fernwith Fetty Sessions an important wages case was heard, and dismissed. Wm. Lidstone complained of Mr. Richard Boyns, manager of Wheal Owles, for ron-payment of 2t. 4s. 2d. which he alleged to be due to him. There were several minor points involved, but the main question for the Bench to decide was, whether the regulations made has the action of the Bench to decide was, whether the regulations made agents of the mine for its good government should be enforced in by the agents of the mine for its good government should be enforced in this Court, one of which was, that if a man left work without giving a month's notice, his wages should be forfeited. Now, Lidstone admitted that he had not given a full month's notice, but denied that he had hired himself at all by the month; he alleged it was by the day. Mr. Boyns stated it was by the month—2l, 17s. 6d. a month. A material point was, whether the rules of the mine were sufficiently brought under the notice of the men, and they carefully made cognizant of thom. In answer to enquiries from the Bench, Mr. Boyns said the rules were referred to each setting day, and four goods were effected to each setting day, and four goods were effected to each setting day, and four copies were affixed to conspicuous places on the mine: these were sometimes destroyed by the men, or by the weather, but were renewed as often as requisite. With respect to this particular but were renewed as often as requisite. With respect to this particular, case, Lidstone knew the regulation seven years ago, and again more recently was cautioned, that if he quitted without the required notice, he would forfeit all right to wages. Captain Henry Boyns, told him this on his giving the illegal notice.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Oct. 9.—The position of the Iron Trade in these counties is sound and healthy, and though the orders for the past week are said not to have been so numerous, the makers of malleable iron have been enabled to keep their works in full operation. The American and continental demand generally is dull, the great bulk of the orders given out being for home consump tion. The state of the monetary market is operating prejudicially to the trade, and gives rise to more than the ordinary amount of caution. The demand for pig-iron is dull, and prices are easier. There is a better enquiry for Derbyshire pigs, which continues to realise good prices. After the quarterly meetings are concluded, it is anticipated that the trade will improve, especially if a favourable change should take place in the money market. The new steel works creeting at Whittington, near Chesterfield, are making much market. The new steel works creeting at Whittington, near Chesterfield, are making much progress, with a view to complete the building operations before the intervention of winter, which would impede the progress of the works. Arrangements are progressing very satisfactorily with regard to the opening of the new colliery at Whittington, which was noticed by us a few weeks ago. As soon as the above works are opened a large number of people will be employed to develop the minerals of the place.

An improvement has been manifested in the Coal Trade during the past fortnight, and in many districts an advance of 1s. per ton declared.

On Friday evaning last Mr. F. Smith, of Shellid reads apparent to

On Friday evening last, Mr. E. Smith, of Sheffield, read a paper, at a meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society, "On the Iron Manufacture, in reference to Mr. Bessemer's Process." After narrating the process in all its details, he contended that if the invention did not realise all that the most sanguine might hope for, it might be introduced partially into our mills and forges, with some modification, and effect a saving in fuel and labour, as well as to cheapen some kind of iron work. The lecturer and labour, as well as to chapen some kind of iron work. The lecturer concluded his paper by adding, "Whatever may be the ultimate success of this process, we learn from that excellent authority, David Mushet, that two claimants are in the field as the discoverers, and we are thus in doubt whether we are to speak of this as Bessemer's or Martien's invention. Meanwhile, this invention cannot be useless, but in some form or other will contribute its share to the national prosperity, as every practical application of great principles to the arts has hitherto done; and we may fairly any of the invention to the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of great principles to the arts has hitherto done; and we may fairly any of the invention of the contributions. may fairly say of the inventors, after every deduction shall have been made for their sanguine expectations, that a Bessemer or a Martien deserve success, and our best wishes that, in forwarding the public weal, they may not fail in benefitting themselves."—Mr. Charles Sanderson described the object of the processes in iron manufacture to be the separation from it of extransous matters, and to bring the particles of iron into close connexion. Mr. Bessemer's process was a mistake. It did not support close connexion. Mr. Bessemer's process was a mistake. It did not sup ply the place of puddling, but produced a decarbonised metal, more or less oxydised. But a large portion of this could not be malleable by reason of the carbon it contained, and therefore would not be acceptable to the workman. The heat in Mr. Bessemer's furnace destroyed it rapidly, and the produce was the same as was sometimes found in the refineries from overblown metal, and the iron so produced was put aside as useless. He showed a specimen of iron puddled, but not rolled, which was malleable, and a specimen of Mr. Bessemer's which was not realleable. showed a specimen of iron puddled, but not rolled, which was malleable, and a specimen of Mr. Bessemer's, which was not malleable. He did not think that the making of steel, a delicate operation, could ever be carried on by such a rud; process as Mr. Bessemer's. Iron made by merely decarbonising pig-iron could not be received by the trade, and he thought the iron and steel makers had been needlessly alarmed.—Dr. Shearman described a trial of Mr. Bessemer's iron which he had seen at Woolwich. The ingot was slightly hammered to reduce it for the rolls. It was then rolled to a bar 10 ft. long, 2 in. wide, and half an inch thick, and tested with other iron. While other bars broke with a strain in a longitudinal direction of 40,000, 52,000, and 60,000 to the square inch, Mr. Bessemer's bore 66,000, which was regarded as a proof that there was some fibre.—Mr. E. Smith said Mr. Bessemer made his iron from the best Blanavon pig, a very expensive and scarce iron; and if the products of this were Mr. E. Smith said Mr. Bessemer made his iron from the best Blænavon pig, a very expensive and scarce iron; and if the products of this were compared with iron made from ordinary pigs, there might very well be the difference apoken of.—Mr. Sanderson said, as to fibre, cast-steel, which had no fibre, would bear more strain than any iron.—Dr. Shoarman said, in the experiment made at Parkgate some of the iron which remained in the cylinder was like puddled iron, but had no fibre.—Mr. Sanderson said, a tad puddler made a deal of raw iron, and it was so with Mr. Bessemer. He got rid of the carbon, but not of the sulphur and other matters.—Mr. E. D. Smith quite believed that the prospect of making steel by Mr. Bessemer's process was very remote. He was surprised that the alleged discovery had agitated so much the iron trade. It might hereafter become one of the steen in making iron, but that it would turn pig metal into metal. one of the steps in making iron, but that it would turn pig metal into malleable iron was not likely.

Few persons acquainted with mining have failed to hear of the extensive Few persons acquainted with mining have failed to hear of the extensive collieries and ironworks at Staveley, the property of Richard Barrow. In order to show how rapidly the works have progressed by the skill and energy of the present proprietor, a few facts relative to their progress may not prove uninteresting. The works were originally commenced by the brother of the present proprietor, in 1826, but comparatively little progress was made until they came into the possession of the present owner, in 1842. At that time there was little to be seen of the results of energy which now mark the place. The village itself was purely agricultural, and there was searcely a dwelling for the labourer to be seen. Since the present proprietor had the management of the works they have been ex-

tended in every possible way. There are upwards of 3000 men and boys employed, and the aggregate daily production of coals from five pits is 2000 tons. The carriage paid to the Midland Railway Company per month varies from 2000 to 3000 t. Upwards of 1000 mineral trucks are in daily use, and there are something like 20 miles of tramways underground. There is railway communication from each pit to the railway station, worked by the Staveley Colliery locomotives, of which there are five in number—one for each pit. In addition to the collieries, there are a vast number of men employed at the iron and stone-pits, and the furnaces, forges, &c. It must follow that with these gigantic works a large amount of labour and anxiety must devolve upon the spirited and energetic proprietor; but such is the excellence of his arrangements, coupled with his extraordinary aptitude for business, that the production of the works in the day is known to him at night by reference to the daily stateworks in the day is known to him at night by reference to the daily state ments which are returned. The village of 1842 has now become a twith its busy streets, shops, mechanics institution, library, reading news room, cricket clubs, and other objects of recreation provided for workmen. To meet the wants and accommodation of the workmen, Mr. Barrow has erected between 500 and 600 cottages, each with its garden-plot for the growth of vegetables. A large number of cottages have also been built by private gentlemen, and there is a deficiency still to meet the increasing wants of the place. Mr. Barrow has for some time past the increasing wants of the place. Mr. Barrow has for some time past felt the force of the conviction, that as a large employer of labour it was his duty to provide schools for the education of the children of his work-people, in addition to the parochial schools; he, therefore, ordered the erection of a building, which would do credit to the finest architectural structure in Derbyshire, to answer the purpose of schools, and, if need be, to serve the purpose of a church. This end and aim has been most admirably accomplished, and a building has been completed and fitted up for these purposes. The schools are in the Elizabethan style, and consists, in addition to the various ante-rooms, of three large halls, 60 feet the increasing wants of the fult the force of the convicti for these purposes. The schools are in the Elizabethan style, and consists, in addition to the various ante-rooms, of three large halls, 60 feet by 30 feet, and 45 feet by 40 feet. The centre hall is fitted-up with an organ, which cost the sum of 200%, and the halls east and west are to be used as boys and girls' school-rooms. There is a belfry, with one bell, and a lofty spire, and the whole building, standing on the crest of the hill, near the railway station, has a very neat and pleasing effect. The building has cost several thousand pounds. It is calculated to afford accommedation for 400 children, exclusive of the centre hall, which may dation for 400 children, exclusive of the centre hall, which may accommodation for 400 children, exclusive of the centre hall, which may be used as a church for divine service. This building was opened on Friday last, on which occasion there was a grand demonstration, which was attended by the friends of mining education from all parts of the country: amongst those present were Mr. W. H. Barrow, M.P. for South Notts; the Ven. the Archdeacon of Derby; S. Tremenheere, Esq., H.M. Commissioner on Mining Education; Mr. J. Hedley, H.M. Inspector of Mines for Derbyshire; Mr. Ashworth, of the Poyton and Neath Collieries; Mr. A. B. Cochrane, of the Woodside Iron Works, Dudley; Mr. Bean, of the Portland Collieries; Mr. Binns, of the Clay Cross Collieries; Mr. Woodhouse, the engineer-in-chief of the Works; Mr. Blackburn, of the West Staveley Collieries &c. &c. The proceedings commenced at one o'clock. house, the engineer-in-chief of the Works; Mr. Blackburn, of the West Staveley Collieries, &c., &c. The proceedings commenced at one o'clock. There were a military band and the Leeds choir in attendance, and several voluntaries were performed on the organ. Mr. R. Barrow, the founder of the schools, occupied the chair, and he briefly explained that his object in building the schools was to give the sons and daughters in his employ a good education—to teach them to spend their money in the comforts of home instead of the demoralisation of the public house, and if the schools effected this he should be amply repaid for all the expense which he had gone to. Mr. Barrow, M.P., addressed the people in the school on the advantages of education, and the course of instruction which it was intended to pursue in the schools. He said they were free from compulsion or religious bias, and all that would be taught in the schools would be the Ten Commandments, the Apostle's Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. There Ten Commandments, the Apostle's Creed, and the Lord's Prayer. There would be an infant school and an adult school. The Ven. Archdeacon Hill delivered an address on education, and was followed by Mr. Tremenheere

and Mr. Ashworth: that from the latter gentleman was an eminently practical speech, and was listened to with very great attention.

The present occasion was taken advantage of by the agents employed at the Staveley Works to present Mr. Barrow with a full length life-size portrait of himself, which was most faithfully executed by Mr. J. Lucas, of London, who had the honour of placing on canvas the late George Stephenson, and his son Robert Stephenson. The picture was placed in the school-groom and was presented in an appropriate address which was the school-room, and his son Robert Stephenson. The picture was placed in the school-room, and was presented in an appropriate address which was read by Mr. J. T. Woodhouse, his chief agent. Mr. Barrow made a suitable reply; and, afterwards, the company partook of a splendid collation at his mansion, Ringwood Hall.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE,

FROM OUR CORRESTONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

Ocr. 10 .- During the week the quarterly meetings of the trades of South Staffordshire have been held, commencing at Walsall on Tuesday, at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, and yesterday at Birmingham. Of these Walsall is of the least importance, standing, as it does, on the edge of the coal and iron producing districts, but it promises ere long to take a much more important part in the coal and iron trades, as the rapid development of the great mineral resources of Cannock Chase proceeds. With respect to its chief trades—saddlery, saddlers' ironmongery, and other allied branches of those trades, there is a fair quantity of orders both home and foreign, although the trade is not so brisk as was anticipated, but all classes of workmen are tolerably well employed. On Wednesday the meeting was held at Wolverhampton, but was of less importance than the meeting held on the following day at Birmingham. The resolution to maintain present prices which was agreed to at the preliminary meeting was confirmed, although, except with the very best houses, those prices are not obtainable at the present time. Some contracts were entered into was confirmed, although, except with the very best houses, those prices are not obtainable at the present time. Some contracts were entered into by the first-class makers for the United States, but these were not sufficient to affect the trade generally, and do not alter the opinion expressed in this article last week, that a slack trade is probable for the next few months. Pig-iron is lower, and prices rule at 3l. 12s. 6d. for cinder pigs for foundry purposes, and from 3l. 15s. to 4l. 2s. 6d. for good mine pigs, and at these rates sellers are very anxious to enter into contracts, to which purchasers of pig-iron are not inclined, in the present aspect of the trade. Shropshire pigs, which are of a very superior quality, and command a high price, are offered at a lower rate. The make of pig-iron is large, and I hear of some makers blowing out a part of their furnaces, but others are said to be about to open furnaces for some time disused. The supply of ironstone is larger than it was, and prices are lower, blue flats selling at near of some makers blowing out a part of their luriaces, suct there are said to be about to open furnaces for some time disused. The supply of ironstone is larger than it was, and prices are lower, blue flats selling at 17s. 6d. per ton. There are enquiries in the district for rails, but, of course, unless lower rates than those nominally fixed by the trade are accepted, this quality of iron cannot be extensively made in the district. However, the prices as fixed appear to be less regarded than ever, as it is becoming a question—especially with the active competition of so many other iron-producing districts—whether that portion of the functions of the Ironwaters' Association which relates to fixing prices might not. the Ironmasters' Association which relates to fixing prices might not,

without any loss, come to an end.

The foundries are said to be less busy than they were; and the home trade for general hardware is not very active, but the foreign demand is

aid to be increasing.

The Coal Trade presents no noticeable feature: prices are not likely to dvance to a very great extent for domestic coal, while for the coal used at the works prices are about 8s. per ton, and there is no probability of any increase. Domestic coal sells at from 11s. to 13s.

A correspondent of the *Mining Journal* complains of the special rules for the management of collieries being drawn up by the coalmasters, without the mine agents and underground bailiffs, whose interests they greatly affected. The complaint is certainly just, and might have included the butties and colliers, all of whom had an interest in these important regulations. Apart from the precise shape regulations might actually take, and in this respect such consultation could not but have had a beneated effect, such a course would have tended to have made the rules more opular with all classes concerned in carrying them out; and, unless the eneral and cordial approval of all parties—colliers, managers, and pro-rictors—can be secured, the rules will nover work effectively. What was prietors—can be secured, the rules will never work effectively. What was to have prevented the coiliers and managers of every coal pit of a certain size appointing delegates, who should appoint a small committee, who could have conferred with the masters in respect to these rules? It would only have been carrying out the principle of gaining the consent of each great estate of the realm to the laws which were to govern them; and the effect of such a proceeding would have been, in many ways, most gratifying, and might have issued in some general and permanent arrangement, by which the representatives of the workmen might regularly confer with their masters respecting any grievance complained of, or the

question of wages, &c., as is done with such excellent results among carpet weavers of Yorkshire and Durham, where for years such a has prevented strikes, and gone far to bridge over the chasm which

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

(PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.)

Oct. 9.—There has been again a heavy decline in prices of funds this week, which to-day quote about 1½ per cent. lower than when I last advised, owing to London quotations. The raising of the Bank rate of discount on Monday seems to have been quite unexpected, but the general impression is that this movement by the Bank directors will have a salutary effect in checking the drain of gold. The share market participated in the heavy tone of stocks, and business was extremely limited, being confined to transactions in the leading railways, at lower prices. Mining shares were only slightly dealt in, and, of course, sympathised in tone with other securities. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 90½; New 3 per Cents., 91½; Royal Bank of Ireland, 12; Consumers' Gas Company, 8½, ex div.; Mining Company of Ireland, 14; Dublin and Wicklow, 6½; Great Southern and Western, 57; Killarney Junction, 10½, Midland Great Western, 51¼; Newry and Warrenpoint, 4½.

I had lately occasion to draw attention to Mr. Johnston's property at Magheramenagh, the valuable mineral character of which was reported.

Magheramenagh, the valuable mineral character of which was rupon by F. Lisabé, Esq., C.E., and I am glad in being able to st an arrangement has been entered into with the Mining Company of ompany of Ireland to work this property; and, having seen the original report, I am surthat the Mining Company will not regret their determination to prosecute workings in this locality. I hope to be able to allude more fully to this subject in my next, and at the same time to touch upon some other matters fraught with much interest to this country.

THE METAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

Oct. 8.—Our speculators, like the carter in the fable, ery aloud to Jupiter to help them in extricating their vehicle from the mire, but their imperial Jove, like he of Olympus, bids them to do their dirty work themselves. Jove, like he of Olympus, but them to do their dirty work themselves, Day after day rumours of extraordinary measures about to be taken were industriously circulated. The return of the Emperor to Paris, it was announced, would be followed by the initiation of restoratives. Morning after morning the Moniteur has been conned over, to see the forced issue of notes decreed, but in vain; the only financial news that met their cyes was the announcement that bills over 60 days would not be taken by the Bank of France, a piece of news not at all re-assuring. Extraordinary efforts are made to maintain prices; for a time they rise, but as soon as the artificial stimulants are exhausted down they go. Thus, since last week stocks rose under sustaining pressure, the 3 per Cents. to 68-50 frs. Provincial buyers, we were told, had rushed into the market on receiving news of the fall, but it would seem that the ardour of the country dealers, or their cash, was specifily exhausted, for down they fell, and now stand at 68-35 frs.; the 4½ per Cents., generally very stable, have gone down to 91 frs.; the Credit Mobilier, which interested parties are doing their ut-91 frs.; the Credit Mobilier, which interested parties are doing their utmost to keep afloat, has gone up to 1482 50 frs., 15 frs. below last week's prices, but 20 frs. above those of yesterday. In the railway market, Northerns have gone down from 950 frs. to 940 frs.; Eastern (new), from 792 50 frs. to 790 frs.; ditto old stand at last week's prices; Paris to Lyons, 1257 50 frs. to 1252 50 frs.; Mediterranean, from 1735 frs. to 1695 frs.; Southern, stationary; Western, from 892 50 frs. to 875 frs.; Grand Central, stationary. It will thus be seen that, in spite of the reactionary spirit, there has been a general fall. None of the securities have risen, except the 3 per Cents., and why they have moved upwards from the prices given in your last can be better imagined than described. The difference between the real resources of France and England is not so great as to warrant a difference of 25 per cent. in the same kind of securities, bearing the same amount of interest. It is the confident belief of many compatent persons that, if the Government had all chose better in the same had all chose better in an except the same amount of interest. sto warrant a difference of 25 per cent. in the same kind of securities, bearing the same amount of interest. It is the confident belief of many compotent persons that, if the Government had all along abstained from meddling with trade and commerce, as the Emperor seems now most wisely determined to do. everything would go on much better; there would be more public confidence, and, what is of great importance, much more self reliance among individuals. When a man knew a speculation would succeed or fail according to its own merits, and not according to the extent of patronage it enjoyed from Government, he would be cautious in embarking. It was one of the wisest of French ministers who said, "Laisset faire et laissez passer," but this maxim has never been acted on. Every man here imagines all responsibility to belong to the State, nor perhaps is he altogether wrong, for the State interferes to such an extent that private judgment is out of the question. If carried much further, we shall all be lodged, fed, and clothed—in short, farmed out by the State. In one instance, the Government is paying a bitter penalty for its interference which is pretty well circulated here, some time since pointed out the evils of the system. The Moniteur took up arms, and essayed to get up a cooked statement, to disprove the assertions contained in your contemporary; in of the system. The Moniteur took up arms, and essayed to get up a cooked statement, to disprove the assertions contained in your contemporary; in its zeal, the Government organ went too far, and said that workmen were better off now than previously, but unfortunately there is no truth in this dictum; the misery is profound, and the whole blame thereof is laid on the shoulders of the State. I have constantly heard the remark, Est ce que le Gowernment doit souffrir qu'on augmente les loyers comme celat for the Government is supposed to be answerable for all things.

The production of Prussian mines during 1855 was very considerable, as compared with former years, and clearly shows that the mineral industry of the country is making rapid progress. The increase on even the year preceding amounted to 21.3 per cent. The Moniteur des Intérêts Materiels publishes the following eareful abstract of the statistics:—

Materiels publi	shes the	101	towing ear	retur abstract of the se	*****		
	Tons.		Amount.		Tons.	. 1	mount.
Coal	8.334.261		£2,875,099	Smalts			£ 4,517
	2,126,113		277,032	Nickel	34		16 503
Pig-iron	301,397		1,897,750	Arsenical products		410	856
Zinc				Antimony regulus	20		44 080
Lead				Alum	2933		0.040
Copper	* 400			Copperas	2046		6 505
SilverOzs.				Sulphate of copper	332		366
Cold				Sulphur	30		900

The total value of the mineral produce for 1854 was about 5,514,361l, which shows the increase in 1855 to have been about 1,173,900l. The number of coal and lignite mines working has increased to 849, and of other mines to 1966. The number of miners in the coal and lignite mines was 65,080, and in all other mines 33,341. The usines and salt works gave employment to 54,597 hands, bringing the total to 153,018. Women and children under 16 do not work in the mines or usines, but the number dependent on the workmen is 296,320, making a population of 449,338 souls, being nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole population of Prussia. In 1854 the mining population was 434,467; it has, therefore, increased by 14,871, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. ... 114,760 tons; amount, 223,4071.

THE IRON TRADE-ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

The quarterly meetings of the trade at Wolverhampton on Wednesday, and at Birmingham on Thursday, were well attended; the ironmasters from other districts-Wales, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, in fact,

from other districts—Wales, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, in fact, every place where iron is produced, had its representatives, and there was a good sprinkling of merchants from the ports. The buyers only were not there in any quantity, and though but a short time since the demand had increased slightly upon the declaration of the trade to maintain existing rates, perhaps at no previous period was there so little business transacted; on all hands, for all descriptions of iron and materials, complaints of tagnation prevailed, scarcely anything was done, and all sorts of remarks were made and causes set forth to explain why "things were so flat."

It cannot be denied but that a great falling off has taken place in the demand from Canada and the United States, but this has invariably here the case at this period of the year, and although stocks there are admitted to be extremely low, now is not the time to replace them; for the season would be against forwarding iron into the interior of those countries, and the present price is no inducement for merchants to hold stocks. The home trade, too, at this time of the year slackous, and the extraordinary rate of money assists the depression, and causes all those who can do so to narrow their operations. In South Staffordshire especially does a high rate of interest act most prejudiciously; for there are but very few bills ever drawn, in the regular course of business, at less than four months date, and often at six months. Seven per cent, for more than sixty days

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it happens that banch opportunities as the present for declining any but fest-class bills.

That the rate of discount has acted as a check to some extent upon the operations of the week I have no doubt, but, at the same time, the district is in a healthy state, so far as the soundness of its finances is concerned, and come what will, for the present there will be no altoration in the price of iron. There was no attempt made by either the sellers or the buyers of pig-iron to contradict the assertion that too many pigs are being made. Good mine iron can be bought very much below the price it ought to fetch, with bars at 9ℓ, per ton. Under present rates it cannot go on, unless there is an alteration in the wages of the district. Nothing but an unanimous movement on the part of the employers can effect this. There is no probability of there being an increased demand before spring, and it is for the manufacturers to consider whether, with such prospects, it is worth while trying to reduce wages, which probably they would have to raise again in six months, or work on as best they may through the winter. It is my opinion that a reduction would not improve the demand—that the present slackness is not the result of price, and that time only is required to bring a better state of the market into existence. The Shrop-shire hot-air pigs were quoted at less money than last quarter, but as there is only one house which makes this particular quality, it does not interfere with the quotations for South Staffordshire hot-air mine pigs. It was said on Thursday that a few pig-makers had determined to reduce their make, and I heard of furnaces which were to be blown out. This is the very best thing to be done under the circumstances, and I hope many others will follow in the same course.—Ironnaster: Worcester Journal, this day.

THE IRON TRADE-THE CORT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir,-I am sure it must be most gratifying to all who have at heart the honour and prosperity of the British iron trade to find its members are now thoroughly alive to the necessity of vindicating the reputation of the inventor of puddling and rolling, and of relieving his descendants. It would be difficult for me to express adequately my satisfaction, for from my earliest years I had been accustomed to hear my father, who laboured so incessantly for the improvement of a manufacture to which he was

aziently attached, as the most important and interesting branch of metallargy, express his deep and vexed sense of the stigma attaching to his
favoarite paramit, by the continued neglect and legislative oppression of
the children of the nation's greatest benefactor. His life crushed, and
his name slighted, in times when the press had less power, and political
vice a great deal more, oblivion, like a great aligator, had awallowed all
but the very extremities of the history. We know that in ancient times,
when stoomsons and undertakers were a searty product, it was the
wholesome custom for every passer-by to casts a stome upon the region of
great and burst of the monory which Time would else have devoured, in
on inverse diminishing ratio. The name and place were thus preserved,
which otherwise could have been nowhere found. Warned by this lesson,
it should be the duty of every intelligent mind to cast its memorial offering to departed worth. I only hope that the disgrace in which all have
been as nearly involved by the difficult and tardy rescue of the name and
family of the founder of so wast a branch of industry as the Britch in or
trade will prove an admonition for the future, and that all men will take
care, when interested in or diseasing an adways couple it with the name
of the author. I cannot, for my part, understand the apparently too common dislike of recognising original merit. We constantly read that philosophers now hold such an opinion, that such and such a theory has been
exploded, but how seldom do we see it said distinctly on such occasions
who was the originator of the new opinion, or the exploder of the old
theory. Such omissions are not creditable to our honesty, our justice, or
our common sense. Surely man is greater than matter—the inventor, as a
human being, more memorable than the invention. I pop into the original
handle pop into the proper of the proper of the part of the part of the burst of the proper of the proper of the proper of the part of the part of the proper of the prop

bills is a very great drawback, and must act injuriously to those who are obliged to discount paper for wages, and other engagements, besides which, it happens that bankers are more particular in the class of paper they receive, and take such opportunities as the present for declining any but first-class bills.

That the rate of discount has acted as a check to some extent upon the operations of the week I have no doubt, but, at the same time, the district is in a healthy state, so far as the soundness of its finances is concerned, and come what will, for the present there will be no alteration in the price of iron. There was no attempt made by either the sellers or the buyers of pig-iron to contradict the assertion that too many pigs are being made. Good mine iron can be bought very much below the price it ought to fetch, with bars at 9l, per ton. Under present rates it cannot go on, unless there is an alteration in the wages of the district. Nothing but an unanimous movement on the part of the employers can effect this. There is no probability of there being an increased demand before spring, and it is for the manufacturers to consider whether, with such prospects, it is worth which typing to reduce wages, which probably they would have to raise again in six months, or work on as best they may through the winter. It is my opinion that a reduction would not improve the demand—that the present stackness is not the result of price, and that time only is required to bring a better state of the market into existence. The Shrough the winter on the Bessemer process translated into the Italian journal of the present stackness is not the result of price, and that time only is required to bring a better state of the market into existence. The Shrough the winter on the Bessemer process translated into the Italian journal of the present stackness is not the result of price, and that time only is required to bring a better state of the market into existence. The Shrough the winter on the Bessemer process translated into t

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of

London during the month of September:—			
Ships, Tons.	Ship	08.	Tons
Newcastle 255 76,883 Blyth	8	*****	1,611
Seaham 127 31,234 Scotch			765
Sunderland 194 60,651 Welsh	56	*****	16,010
Hartlepool & West Hart. 178 51,421 Yorkshire, &c		*****	3,264
Middlesbro' 21 4,916 Small coal and cinders	3	*****	553
Total	885	2	47,290
Total imported in Sept., 1855	*****	2	60,101
Comparative Statement of 1855 and 1856.			
Imported from 1st January to 30th Sept., 1856 Ships 7857	2,2	35,46	3 tons.
Imported from 1st January to 30th Sept., 1855 ,, 7887	2,	203,90	5 ,,
Decrease of ships 30		-	•
Increase of tons	**	31,55	8

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and car	nal wit	hin
the London district, during the month of September:-		
Railways. Tons cwt. Railways. Great Northern 52,683 6 North-Western 38,801 19 Eastern Counties 8,863 11	Tons 6 7,844 1,289	0
Total by railway in Sept., 1856	109,486	
Coals by railway in Sept., 1855	.113,020	16
Coals by canal in Sept., 1855	1,893	15
Comparative Statement of 1855 and 1856.		
Coals by railway from 1st January to 30th Sept., 1856	901,534	19
Coals by railway from 1st January to 39th Sept., 1855	775,572	6
Increase in the year 1856—railways	125,962	13
Coals by canals from 1st January to 30th Sept., 1856	17,796	5
Coals by canals from 1st January to 30th Sept., 1855	17,132	3

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—W. HEAP, D. SHARP, and G. KNOWLES, Bradford: Furnaces for economising fuel and preventing smoke.—D. O. Boyns, Bradford: Furnaces for economising fuel and preventing smoke.—D. O. Boyns, Webbeck-street: Constructing and arranging flues for the passage of air or smoke.—F. Wholeky, Carlisle: Friction coupling for the transmission of moltwe-power.—A. V. Newoys, Chameer-lane: Gimets, august, and other tools which operate by a rotary motion.—A. G. Baylis and J. Green, Redditch: Needles.—J. Cotteblik, Studie: Machinery to supersede hand labour in the operation of filing.—P. W. Baillow, Great George-street, Westminster: Permanent way of railways.—W. Bexaron, Rotherham: Padding iron.—C. Yon, High Holborn: Metallic moulds, and manner of using them for casting metals. (Communication from Jean Boy, of Paris, founder.)—C. Sayno, Norvara, Piedmont: Bearings, beds, or sockets for axies, pivots, or other rotatory parts of machinery.—E. Sanatier, of Paris: Permanent way of railways.—J. J. Ruessell, Wednesbury, and J. B. Howell, Sheffield: Manufacture of cast-steel tubes.—S. Callax, Brixham: Composition and compositions for coating or covering surfaces, particularly the bottoms of ships and vessels.—F. Ransome, Ipswich: Manufacture of artificial fuel.—W. Shirin, Skinner-street, Smow-hill, and N. F. Taylor, Stratford: Apparatus for measuring gas and other fluids, and in regulating the flow of the same.—L. D. Jacksov, Underwood, Nottingham, and H. Myers, Rathohon-place: Apparatus for the better working of breaks in stopping railway trains.—C. J. Carn, Belper: Operating hammers and stamps.—G. T. Botts-Filled, Sussey, Paddie-wheels for propeiling apparatus for ships or vessels.—W. G. Gand, Calstock: Bits for boring and sinking.

stamps.—G. T. Houserield, Sussex-place, Loughborough road, Brixton: Manufacture of artificial stone.—R. C. Ross, Glasgow: Paddie-wheels for propelling apparatus for ships or vessels.—W. G. Gabb, Calstock: Bits for boring and sinking.

Treating Orbs.—Mr. G. Hähner, of Leghorn, has patented a method of decomposing certain metallic oxides at a high temperature in contact with alkaline chlorides, or other chlorides, or other chlorides, or chlorides soluble in water, in avoiding the formation of free soda by the addition of a mineral acid, and lastly, separating the meals contained in the solution, and utilising the residues. For this purpose, the metallic ore is reduced to pieces and roasted, then pulverised, and again roasted with the admixture of ceke, coal, or charcoal, reduced to minute particles. After perfect oxydation of these matters, introduce into the furnace, to be mixed with the ore, a mixture of about two parts or more of chloride of sodium (common salt) or other alkaline chlorides, and three parts of ore already roasted to each part of metal to be extracted. When there is no longer any trace or smell of muriatia exid vapours, introduce the roasted ore into vessels provided with filters, into which vessels pour water slightly acidulated to wash the ore. If the ore contain copper or silver, these metals will be found in the solution. The oxides of into, tin. zinc, &c., remain in the vessels will be found in the solution. The oxides of into, tin. zinc, &c., remain in the vessels, the oxide of this is separated by washing, and the oxide of zinc by reducing it to metallic zinc. Gold remains also in the vessel, and is converted into a continuous contains and the chloride of gold dissolved in water. The precipitation and the refining of the said metals are performed by known means. In certain cases, however, it is preferable to precipitate the copper by means of a stream of sloping reduces to the chloride of gol

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VENTILATION AND FURNACE DRAUGHT OF STEAM IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VENTILATION AND FURNACE DIAUGHT OF STEAM VESSELS—Mr. Charles We Williams, of Liverpool, proposes in the specification of a patent just completed to employ the ordinary rotatory fans, or other description of blowing or exhausting apparatus, worked by a small independent engine, or by being connected with the marine engine, for the purpose of obtaining an improved draught of air. The details of the invention are as follows:—He proposes to ventilate the cabins, hold, and other places, by the exhaustion or propulsion of air in pipes or other air passages circulating through different parts of vessels, providing such suitable outlets or inlets, perforations, valves, or similar contrivances, as may be required. He also employs the same mechanical irrangements to exhaust the products of combustion from the engine boiler furnaces by the funners, and thereby promote the combustion of the fuel; or he sometimes causes the air to be foreca into the engine and stoke rooms, by which means the furnaces will be better supplied with air. It is obvious that the same time be propelling air in another set of like pipes or passages, may a the same time be propelling air in another set of like pipes or passages, when desired —Mechanic's Magazine.

COLLIERIES AT BAGILLT, IN FLINTSHIRE.

MESSRS. CHURTON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Feathers alternoon, subject to consitions, ALL those valuable and productive COLLIERIES, salided the BAGILLT COLLIERIES, situate at Bagilit, about two miles from Holywell, and the same distance from Finit, together with the OFFICES, ENGINES, MACHINERY, TRAMWAYS, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, and MATERIALS thereto belonging; and also several FIEEE HOLD COTTAGES and PIECES of LAND, with extensive reservoirs, attached to a shipping stage on the River Dec.

These collieries, which comprise valuable mineral ground, are held under various leases, subject to a moderate royalty. In the land are EIGHT SEAMS of COAL, the aggregate thickness of which is about 33 ft. 11 in., the greater proportion of each of which still remains unworked, and one of which contains a bed of Cannel 2 ft. 6 in. in thickness. The coals are of excellent quality, and well adapted for steam-engines, smelting, house, and other purposes. The land also contains SEVEN BEDS of RONSTONE, of the aggregate thickness of 9 ft. 3 in., which have been most favourably reported upon for their richness, and which might be worked most advantageously in conjunction with the Collieries.

The collieries are immediately contiguous to the River Dec, whence coal and iron can at all times be transmitted with great facility, and at a very moderate cost, to Liverpool, and also along the Welsh and Lancashire coasts, and to Ireland. They have also a connection with the Chester and Holyhead Railway, by which coal and iron can be sent to Birkenhead, or any other part of the kingdom; and being situate on the turpike road between Fiira and Holywell, they command an extensive home trade, both for private use and for the very extensive lead smelting and manufacturing establishments of the district, there being a consumption of upwards of 00,000 tons a year within a radius of four miles of the collieries.

For further particulars apply to WILLIAM THOMAS, Ed., Bagillit (the manager of the collieries), who wil

WANTED, in an ASSAY OFFICE and LABORATORY, a WELL-EDUCATED YOUTH as APPRENTICE. He will have the opportunity of gaining a thorough knowledge of assaying and practical chemistry in all its branches.—Apply, by letter only, to Mr. Newton Sancelson, Assay Office, 7 and 9, Hackin's Hey, Liverpool.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, I now flat rope drum, 10 ft. diameter, with pattern; 2 flat rope pulleys, 10 ft. diameter; a quantity of vertical and horizontal fadine road pulleys, with iron work; 34 iron and 20 wood coul wagons, in good condition, 5 ft. 6 in. long, 4 ft. wide, gauge 3 ft. 1 in.—Apply to Mr. J. Boor, mineral surveyor, Hucknalt, near Alfreton, Derbyshire; or Messrs. James Sutton and Co., Church Lawton, Cheshire.

RIGHISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, adjourned from the 21st July last to 20th October inst., will, in consequence of the non-receipt of the balance-sheet and accounts from Australia, stand ADJOURNED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

By order,

BENJ. WILKINS, Sec. Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, Oct. 11, 1856.

Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, Oct. 11, 1856.

WEST CRINNIS AND REGENT UNITED MINING COMPANY,
IN THE PARISH OF ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.
Conducted on the "Cost-book Principle."
Capital in 6600 parts or share,—Deposit 10s, per share.
DIRECTORS.
CHARLES HINKS, Esq., Heathfield-road, Handsworth.—CHAIRMAN.
HENRY PARRISH, Esq., Clifton-place, Moseley-road, Birmingham.
WILLIAM JOHN FEIRCE, Esq., Waterioo-terrace, Northampton.
(With power to increase their number.)
Managing Agent—Capt. John Webb, St. Austell, Cornwall.
Pubser—Mr. Thomas Lewis, Corn Exchange, buildings, Birmingham.
Bankers—Messrs. J. L. Moilliet and Son, Cherry-street, Birmingham.
OFFICES,—CORN EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, BIRMINGHAM.
The West Crinnis and Wheal Regent Mines are held under leases for 21 years, at

BANKERS—Mossrs. J. L. Moilliet and Son, Cherry-street, Birmingham.

OPFICES,—CORN EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, BIRMINGHAM.

The West Crinnis and Wheal Regent Mines are held under leases for 21 years, at 1.18th dues; the latter under the Earl Mount-Edgeumbe, the former under Major Carlyon, and are situated in one of the best mineral districts of Cornwall, and adjoin each other. They are surrounded by the following mines:—viz., South Crinnis, South Cardra, Great Crinnis, Penbroke and East Crinnis, Charlestown United, Par Consols, &c. They possess more than ordinary, advantages; and there can be no doubt but that when judiciously worked, as they are now proposed to be, they will prove highly renunerative.

The propo-ed capital of the company is divided into 6000 parts or shares, 3000 of them being preference shares, and bearing a preferential dividend of 10 per cent. of they years after the payment of the first dividend by the company; thereafter to rank as ordinary shares. The 3000 ordinary shares after the payment of the first dividend by the company; thereafter to rank as ordinary shares. The 3000 ordinary shares after day taken up; on these 3000 shares three calls of 10s, each are made, which it has been determined shall entitle them to rank as of equal value with ordinary shares in the West Crinnis Company, upon which £3 17s. 64, per share has been paid, in addition to the preferential dividend of 10 per cent. above named.

The deposit will be returned without deduction if two-thirds of the shares are not applied for.

Reports on the mine by Capts. John Webb, J. Jenkin, and W. Kemp, are contained in the detailed prospectus.

Prospectuses may be had on application to the purser, Mr. T. Lewis, Corn Exchange-buildings, Birmingham; Mr. Wa. Charles, 27, Austinfriars, City, London; Mr. J. G. Parker, S. S. Essex-street, Strand, London; Mr. V. J. Prince, Waterloot-K. Reading, Berkshire; or, Mr. Hanny Hall, Boomy-villa, Gloucester; to either of whom applications for the remaining shares may be addressed.

IMPROVED FURNACES.—Mr. Charles Frow, of Wakefield, provisionally specified some improvements in furnaces, for steam-boiler and other purposes, which consist in arranging the furnace with twoor more tiers of fire-burs, the lower bars being of the ordinary description, and the fire having an up-draft, whilst the upper fire has a downward draft; the flame and smoke being caused to pass downwards through its own fire, and over the fire on the lower bars. Construct the upper fire grate of water tubes, which communicate at both ends with larger tubes connected with the steam-boiler, or with other vessel containing water, or (in cases of boilers in which the furnace or fire-box is surrounded by water spaces, as in locomotive and similar boilers) connect the water tubes forming the upper fire grate at one end with a water space connected with the sides and upper part of the fire-box or furnace; it this projecting water space is continued downwards below the level of the grate, so that the flame has to pass under it before it reaches the tubes or ilnes, in place of continuing the descending water space below the level of the tubular fire grate, a similar projection of fire-resisting materials may be so arranged as to terminate at its bottom in a horizontal line across the furnace, and parallel with the surface of the lower fire grate; feed the furnaces by means of a hopper, through which it is forced on to the fire-bars by means of a plunger moving laterally. Apply a means of obstructing the free escape of the atmosphere from within the furnace by means of water through or in contact with which it must pass off, or by adaptation of the form of the chinney flue, smoke-box, or other part, at the time that air is forced into the furnace, by which means compressed atmosphere from within the turnace by means of obstructing the free escape of the atmosphere may be obtained in the furnace at the desire of the fire attendant.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of the railways in the United Kingdom, for the week ending Oct. 4. amounted to 481,000%, and for the corresponding week of 1855 to 459,054%, showing an increase of 22,846%. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 216,030%, and for the corresponding week of last year to 206,325%, showing an increase of 9705%.

The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 1453%, on the Great Northern to 489%, on the Great Western to 2484%, on the London and North-Western to 2752%, on the London and Blackwall to 297%, on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 1239%, on the London and South-Western to 841%, and on the South-Eastern to 236%, -10tal, 9705%. The receipts on other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 265,870%, and for the corresponding period of 1855 to 292,729%, showing an increase of 13,141%. In the receipts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 22,346%, as compared with the corresponding week of 1855.

The Stockton and Davlington Davling and the same training the stockton and Davlington Davling and the same training the stockton and Davlington Davling and the same training the stockton and Davlington Davling and the same training the stockton and Davlington Davling and the same training the stockton and Davlington Davling and the same training the same training

week of 1953.

The Stockton and Darlington Railway receipts for the month of September were 39,1674., being 60754, more than in Sept., 1855.

The Copiapo and Caldera Railway Company receipts for the six months ending June 30, are officially stated at 61,7464. 19s., the expenditure at 25,5924. 17s. 4d., and the profits at 36,1541. 1s. 8d. This shows a profit at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum upon the capital of 449,4364.

CARDIGAN AND CARMAETHEN RAILWAY.—Mr. Jay, the contractor, has agreed to construct the line from Carmartien to Liandyssil for 135,000., himself subscribing 60,000., thus leaving the shareholders 75,000. only to supply.

Gerrat Western Railway of Carada.—From the report just issued by the directors it appears that, although a surplus of 8053. is carried forward to the current half-year, after payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum, this rate of distribution is only maintained through the directors placing to the credit of "revenue" a sum of 27,000. derived from prepulsing on share and houlds num, this rate of distribution is only maintained inrough the directors placing to the credit of "revenue" a sum of 27,000% derived from premiums on shares and bonds of the company which have been sold in the market. As one of the reasons for this arrangement, the report observes, "the use of the amount at the present time having the effect of maintaining the rate of dividend hitherto pald." The directors, however, express a hope that the same rate of dividend will be paid during the current six

THE LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY .- The traffic receipts for

At the Auction Mart, yesterday, Mr. Shuttleworth, held a second auction of depositors in the Royal British Bank, which excited considerable interest. The prices bid, varied in most cases from 9s. to 13s. in 14.; but for two lots, amounting together to 700*. the biddings reached 15s. in 11. Two lots were sold by private contract, prior to the sale, at 10s. 6d. Another sale is announced to take place on Friday.

o National Discount Company is now fully registered under the Joint Companies Act of 1856.

Stock Companies Act of 1856.

Colonel Waugh, Surveyor-General of India, has completed his computations of the positions and elevations of the peaks of the Himalayas. The result was to depose the mountain Kanehinjings from its throne as the highest point on the earth's surface. That distinction belongs for the present to a peak 100 miles from Kanehinjinga, and between that mountain and Katmandoo. This peak is ascertained to be 29,002 feet above the sea level.

In our last Journal we erroneously stated the dividend in Lusitanian

at 5s. instead of 1s. 9d., as declared Sept. 3.

HULL, Oct. 9.—The fall in the market has brought in buyers, it being considered that the Bank of England measure, although necessary, will be only of a temporary nature, and that under any circumstances it is on the Continent, and not here, that hings are unsound,—T. W. FLIET AND CO.

n place g News, the evils cooked ary; in laid on

eral in-

4,361/., and of e num-449,338 in. In

nesday, masters in fact, ere was g rates, ted; on stagna-ks were e in the

ly been dmitted season ies, and . The rdinary n do so a high w hills nonths' ty days

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—The agents reports that No. 1 stope is poor; No. 2 is worth 16 owts. per fm.; No 3, worth 12 owts.; No. 3, 5 cwts. The cross-cut in the 14 fm. level is yielding saving work. The stope in the back of the eastern level is looking well, and will yield 12 owts. to the fm. Two men are clearing the old mine, and have discovered very good ore in it.

discovered very good ore in it.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Jones, Oct. 7: The ore in the ledge midway down the shaft is still better; I cannot say the width of the lode yet, as last evening, to prove it, ordered the men to blast down the south side, when, by so doing, they exposed if the shaft is of steel ore of very fine quality, and we have not yet seen either wall.—Deep Adit: No alteration here west, but I am glad to inform you that the east driving contains capital ore. I believe this lode will take us north of all previous workings, and it is very important, as we may find ore by this line even the entire length of the ground north of adit. We commenced dressing on Monday.

BALLYURGIN.—R. W. Smith Oct. J. These skin the strength of the ground north of adit.

ings, and it is very important, as we may find ore by this line even the entire length of the ground north of adit. We commenced dressing on Monday.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, Oct. 7: The lode in the morth is split, but now bears the appearance of coming together again: 1 fm. 3 ft. 9 in. was driven in this level during the last month; the lode will yield 35 cuts. of lead, and about 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The lode in the stope following the end will yield 2 tons of copper ore, and 15 cuts, of lead per fm. The lode is the stope in the back of the 10, north of the engine-shaft, is not looking quite so well; a considerable quantity of limestone is making in the lode, but 1 do not consider it will continue for long; the lode will, at present, produce about 2 tons of lead ore,—copper not sufficient to put a valuation on. We have a splendid stope of lead to stope away underhand; lying on the footwall in this stope. Scott's end, driving east by six men, produces very rich stones of copper ore, and continues extremely wet; by the indications, this end is exceedingly promising, 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in, was driven in this cross-cut last month. During last month the shaft was sunk 5 ft.; the water is rather quiek in the bottom of the shaft; there is a vein of copper ore about 4 in, wide.

BEFFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, Oct. 9: We have commenced driving the shallow adit end east, the lode in which is about 2 feet wide, composed of mundic and expels, spotted with black and yellow copper ore. The incessant rain in the past week has thrown in a great quantity of water, which has compelled us to stop sinking the shall again resume sinking.

BEFFORD CUNSOLS—J. Phillips, Oct. 8: The lode in the 130 cast is 3 feet wide, composed of fluor-asar, mundic and ore meducing axiso work. In the sume loved composed of fluor-asar, mundic and ore meducing axiso work.

week has thrown in a great quantity or water, which has competiced us to stop sinaling the engine-shaft for a day or two. We, however, hope that it will soon leave off, when we shall again resume sinking.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Oct. 3: The lode in the 130 cast is 3 feet wide, composed of fluor-spar, mundie, and ore, producing saving work. In the same level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore occasionally. The lode in the 113 west continues to yield 2 tone of ore per fim. We are still rising by the side of the lode in the back of this leave of ore per fin. We are still rising by the side of the lode in the back of the 13 cast will produce 7 tons of ore per fin., and the stypes in the bottom of this level will turn out 4 tons of ore per fin., and the stypes in the bottom of this level will turn that 4 tons of ore per fin., and the stypes in the bottom of this level will turn The lode in the 90 west is 2 feet wide, spotted with ore. In the 47 cast the lode is 1 large, but at present unproductive. The lode in the 35 cast is 3 feet wide, looking very promising. The tribute department is looking much as usual.

BOLENOWEL—W. Roberts, Oct. 6: In the 50 cast the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan and soft spar. In the 30 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing gossan and occasionally small stones of yellow ore.

BRY-FORD HALL.—Wm. Francis, Oct. 9: The 45 west, on Milwr vein, has improved for ore since last reported, and we have reason to hope it will shortly be of its usual size, with a good course of ore. The driving south, on Matthews's vein, at the innertion, is of a promising nature, yielding \(\) ton of ore per fin. The 40 cast, on Woodlands, has a vein 3 ft. wide, romaining communication to the 30; we have a vein here, parallel with the Milwr vein, 3 ft. wide, which will assist the returns.

BRYNTAIL.—Jas. Roach, Oct. 9: The lode in the 10 cast is without alteration in character-slace reported on last week. The stopes in back of the 20, west of No. 2 sinze, are still looking very well

To-day we shall complete the delivery of 21 tons of ore to Newtown.

EUCKLAND CONSOLS.—Jas. Carpenter, Oct. 9: We are engaged putting in the pitwork and timbering up the shaft on the north lode, which is to be made secure as a permanent one for future operations; this work will not occupy more than a week, when we shall immediately resume sinking on the course of the lode, and I am happy to say there is every prospect of its being a prediately productive one. I have traced the same lode near the west boundary of our sett, and east of theirs (Buller and Bertha, where they have cut that the same lode near the west boundary of our sett, and east of theirs (Buller and Bertha) they have a strong lode; the gossan and other parts of it produce spots of as good yellow copper ore as I have ever seen from this neighbourhood, therefore I am sperfectly satisfied that it is a regular, well-defined lode, continuous through the locality, as I have already seen it over two miles in very congenial strata. My opinion is certainly more confirmed than it would be otherwise, in consequence of the Buller and Bertha party opening pits in the same direction, with such good indications.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Hambly, Oct. 9: Since my last, we have cut the Bertha lode, which has a very fine appearance; it is 2 feet wide, containing gossan and copper ore.

ad copper ore.

BUTTERDON.—Thos. Grenfell, Oct. 9: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. 6 in solow the 43: the lode, during the last three weeks, has considerably improved, it is BUTTERDON.—Thos, Grenfell, Oct. 9: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft. 6 in136 ft. wide, consisting of fluor spar, and lead ore, interspersed throughout with yellow copper ore and mandle, with portions of both decomposed can and felspar; did
the bearing of the shaft correspond with the lotte, so as to embrace it at full length, the
often would be found to contain from 6 to 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm., but the bearing
of the latter being about 27 · E.N., and 27 · W.N., the former being about north and
south, for this reason the greater part of the lode is out of the shaft; however, should
it incline east, as by underlay we fully believe it will, this obstacle will soon be removed, and the lode be found more productive than what is at present.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, Oct. 6: The lode in the 50 is very kindly, with

moved, and the lode be found more productive than what it is at present.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, Oct. 6: The lode in the 50 is very kindly, with
branches of jack all through, varying in size from 1 to 4 in. wide, with a slight mix
to 5 cwts, per fm.; No. 1 stope, in the back of the 50, west of shaft, is worth
a stope, the lode is worth 12 cwts, per fm., and about 12 ft. wide; No. 3 cwts. per fm.; No. 4 stope is worth 6 cwts, per fm.; No. 4 stope is worth 6 cwts, per fm.; No. 4 stope is worth 6 cwts. per fm.; No. 5 stope is worth 7 cwts.

Per fm.; the stopes in the back of the 40, cast of shaft, is worth 5 cwts, per fm. Tho. 5 stope is worth 7 cwts.

CAMBORYS admirably well, and cruches the stuff a splendid size; we have no
CAMBORYS CONSALS. W. Bessel and the stopes of the stuff of the stopes of the stope in the stope is commenced work.

been hindered a single minute since it commonced work.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Oct. 7: In the 20 west, on the caunter, the lode is 1 foot wide, with good stones of ore. In the 10 west, on ditto, the lode continues 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ to of ore per fm.

CARLACK DEWS UNITED.—Wm. Hillow, jun. M. Dunn, Oct. 7: There is no alteration in the mine except in the 42 east, which is improving. We have suspended the sinking of the winze below the 30 on the new tode, in consequence of the increase of water, and cannot resume it until we have driven the 42 under it, which we are Lastening forward as fast as possible.

CARVANALL.—W. Roberts, Oct. 7: In the 118 west the lode continues 2 feet wide, producing mundic, crystallised iron, and ore. In the 106 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth ½ to not ore per fm. The tribute pitches are looking tolerably well.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—I Vivian, C Glasson, Oct. 4: Walter's engineshaft, sinking under the 60, is down 9 fms. below the level ground, bard for sinking.

arry a light to work it.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Oct. 7: The 62, west of the western shaft, has be riven about 9 ft.; the lode is still a good course of ore, worth from 2 d. to 251.; m. About 3 fms. have been stoped in back of the 62; the lode is a good course of orth about 231, per fm. About 3 fms have been stoped in back of the 50, and the worth on an average full 3 d. per fm. Other parts continue as last reported of the continue as last reported of the

CUBERT UNITED. -J. Trewin, Oct. 4: The lode in the 76, south a size, it is now 12 in, wide, composed of quartz, prian, and mundic, with spots o read. The stopes in the base of this level are not quite so rich for lead as last stated composed of a very kindly quartz and mundic, improved in appearance, and new as met with no change during the past week; it is 10 in, wide, composed of a very kindly quartz and mundic, improved in appearance, and new as met with no change during the past week; it is 10 in, wide, composed of quartz and mundic, with spots of lead. No. 1 stopes, in the back of the 68, south of the enders, it is a contract of the contr

BON .- J. Boundy, Oct. 7: We had to take down the north side of th

day, when we shall at once proceed putting the wheel together, which is now on the mine. The engineer came here to-day. The crushing engine is at present out of repair, in consequence of the predestals being broken: we hope to at present out of renew ones in the course of a few days. The tributers on the halvans will have about 3 tons of lead and about 5 tons of copper ore by the end of this month.

DAREN.—J. Humphreys, Oct. 4: There is one contained in Francis's level, it is increased since last report. Oliver's action is continues much the same as last week. A two stopes in the back of the north lode, in Level Cock, is turning out very good on. The butte in Oliver's adit this month, near the engine-shaft new stope; it appears to turn out very good.

out very good.

DEVON WHEAL BUILLER. Wen Neill, Oct. 9: The cross-out in the 44 is extended north 4 fms., where we expected to have seen the losts at the end of the 3 fms. be a good in incattor; more water is consing from the end, and I have no doubt we are vork: the stope in the 52, diving west, the lode had seen as even which I consider to getting very near. In the 52, diving west, the lode has a very pomaining appearance, producing same level, driving cast, the lode has a very pomaining appearance, producing good bottom of the 20 is producing I ton of good one per fan: the stope in the level is producing 1 ton of good one per fan: the stope in the level is producing ½ ton of good one per fan: the stope in the back of this cross-course, is producing ½ ton of one per fm.; the stope in the back of this cross-course, is producing ½ ton of one per fm. The new shaft on the south is at present suspended, until the drawing-seaching is erected, every preparation is being made to commence building.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Oct. 4: During the past week nothing has been done in the 20, in consequence of the water not being out, but we hope the level will be clear to night; the men will resume driving this level on Monday next. In the 10, west of the engine-shaft, the lode in the present end is about 2ft wide, with a branch of lead on the south wall, yielding about 12 ewts. per fm., and has every appearance of greater improvement. In the rise, about 6 fms. east of the engine-shaft, in the back of this level, the lode is 5 ft, wide, and contains a good mixture of lead, yielding at present about 10 ewts. per fm. In No. 1 stope, in back of the alt level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is from 10 feet to 12 feet wide, and dry throughout, producing about 15 ewts, of lead ore per cubic fm. Nothing has been done in No. 2 stope, 20 fms. east of the engine-shaft. During the past week the men were engaged in wheeling out their stuff; it will take the greater part of next week to clear it out. Our new machinery continues to work well. We have now a good supply of water, and we are going on with all possible speed with the dressing of the ores.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—J. Smitham, Oct. 4: The 12 fm. level, west of shaft, is

in wheeling out their stuff; it will take the greater part of next week to clear it out. Our new machinery continues to work well. We have now a good supply of water, and we are going on with all possible speed with the dressing of the ores.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—J. Smitham, Oct. 4: The 12 fm. level, west of shaft, is driven west from No. 2 cut about 20 fms. 3 ft. back: about 2 ft. from the fore breast of this end we cut a slide, or clay face, we have a change of ground, which has a kindly appearance for lead, with a deal of jack seattered through it, but it is spare and troublesome for driving in, owing to its being so wet. I am thinking that this change of ground we have cut in this end is the cast end of the bearing ground going down from the adic level, and that we shall soon get lead in this end, if we do not hole into an old-bottom; for if the old plan be correct, the old men have sunk nearly as deep as this level from the adit. The pitchin the back of the 22 fm. level, east of shaft, has improved a little for lead this week. There is no alteration worthy of notice in any of our other tribute pitches since I wrote last. In all, we have set 15 pitches for October month, and I expect we shall set one more next week. I think that all the pitches set are wages places in sight, excepting one or two.

EAST DAEEN.—The Si, west of Taylor's, which has not been so productive for the last 5 or 6 ft., we believe will soon change for the better; the level will now yield from 1 ton 1 ton 5 owts, per fm; in the same level east we see a more promising appearance: we have a large promising lode coming in, but as yet not enough to value: we are not far enough east over the slide to meet with the settled ground; in sinking the above shaft we see a small branch of ore, but not the main part of the lode, which is to the north several feet. We are down about 5 fathoms under the 8s. We see no improvement in the 56, west of Taylor's shaft: we have still a little ore, about enough to pay duss and dressing cost: we fancy the main par

EAST HENDER.—W. C. Vivian, Oct. 4: The lode in the adit level east is 2½ feet ide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore. In the cross-cut south, from the restern whim-shaft, we continue to meet with the lodes and branches, but prefer unbing on to the main object to opening on them.

pushing on to the main object to opening on them.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—W. C. Vivian, Oct. 4: In the 22 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is at present in the civan, and small. In the 22 fm. level, we the lode is 23 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, mandic, &c. and of a very kindly appearance; the cround is easy for driving, and we shall get under the run of ore ground passed through in the 12 fm. level. We found a large course of capel standing to the south of this level at about 2 fms. behind the end, and have began opening on it, thinking there may be more lode in that direction. The result has been we found a course of yellow copper ore in the bottom of the level, about 2 ft. wide. The large quantity of water issuing from this direction prevents sinking on it. Another level will throw further light on this discovery. In the 12 fm. level east the lode has much improved on passing from the elvan course, and is now 4 ft. wide, producing rich yellow copper ore throughout; we have aiready got a nice pile to surface from this level. In the 12 fm. level west we have driven a cross-cut north, and cut the lode, which springs off from the main lode a few fathous further west; we find it orey throughout, but have not yet opened on it east. Nothing new to report on the adit levels being driven west on Wheal Brook north and south lodes, EAST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Arthur Down, Oct. 9: The engine is in its place, and will be ready to work by the end of next week, if the weather continue as farmed the summance putting down as soon as it arrives. We are getting on with the shears, &c. EAST TOLGUS.—Oct. 4: We are progressing favourably in sinking the engine-shaft below the 34 fm. level, driving east of the engine-shaft, is small and unproductive, and the same may be said of the 34, driving west. The lode in the 22 fm. level, driving west of the engine-shaft, is small and unproductive, and the same may be said of the 34, driving west. The lode in the 26 fm. level, driving west of the engine-shaft, is small and unproductive, an EAST ROSEWARNE .- W. C. Vivian, Oct. 4: In the 22 fm. level, east of engine

a North Buller lode, is 20 inches wide, yielding 21st ons of good ore per fm.

FEE DONALD.—J. Muffett, Oct. 6: We have not sunk deeper on the branch of
re under level B since last report, as we have been lengthening the stopes, both east
ad west from the sinking; I am glad to say there is a good branch of ore in each
tope, worth 11st on per fathom. We cleared the work from last week's workings,
and also washed it on Saturday last, and there has not been any better brought to
triace since we met with the branch of ore; we are losing no time in dressing it
or the market.

MILLS, -J. P. Nicholls, Oct. 7: The shaftmen are engaged opening the NK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, Oct. 7: The shaftmen are engaged opening the casing and dividing the shaft, &c. The air having somewhat improved durpast week we have resumed working on the east lode south at the 60; I have n stoping the back, where the lode is producing \(^{\frac{1}{3}}\) ton of lead per fm.: the soft, and is being stoped at 10s, 6d, per fm.; there is a spleadid lode in the of the level under this point, which will not be worked until drained by the 60 ends north and south, on west lode, are rather poor at present. Key's back of 60 north, on west lode, are worth 7 cwts of lead per fm.; the ore in open is very likely to hold as high as the 45. Meadway's stopes south are less ive as they get up, they are producing at present 4 cwts, per fm.; the sir-shaft against it are progressing favourably. I expect to rise and sink upwards of this month. We sampled 30 tons of lead on Saturday kat, and have full 5 tons towards our next sampline.

roken towards our next sampling.

GALLT-V-FFRITH-RHEDYN.—E. Rogers: We have cut a small lode, strong in

GALLT-Y-FFRITH-RHEDYN.—E. Rogers: We have cut a small lode, strong in spar and lead; it runs direct north and south, and is a perfectly new lode, never seen before. We hope we are not far from the lode which is marked on the map, and which must be rich in lead ore: this will pay you for your trouble.

GELLIRHEIRON.—J. Jones, Oct. 4: We have got the round buddle to work upon the silmes; it appears that the alimes will yield a very fair supply of ore: the wheel is \$ ft. in clameter, and calculated to drive other dressing machinery; we shall, however, go on to dress as much ore as we can with one present apparatus. The dressing of the old ore, left in the waste heaps, proceeds satisfactorly, leaving a good profit, equal to half the value of the clean ore, reckoning at 13t, per ton. We shall, this week, end off samples for 20 tons of ore, this being our first sale. The ground stoping in Franci's level is very much improving, and, from all appearance, will shortly be into a valuable course of ore. We have offered Bonsail's stopes on tribute; at present they are not taken, but probably they will be so. The rise contains some spar, and some spots of ore for a width of 9 or 12 in.

GREAT HEWAS.—J. Webb, Oct. 5: We are driving the lode in the 98, at Wheal Elizabeth shaft, which is producing good tinstuff. The 75, driving west of this shaft, is opening out good tin ground. We are driving the 85-outh of Standley's, to prove if there is any part of the lode to the south. In the eastern part of the mine, at Northey's shaft, we are opening out much good tin ground, and promising still further introvements. The stopes are yielding thi just as for some time past; and some of the tribute pitches have improved. I am glad to say the prospects of the mine generally are encouraging for the future.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Oct. 8: There is no shanes to said.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Oct. 8: There is no change to notice in the ground in the 87 west. The lode in the 87 east is large and orey. A cross runch has been intersected in the past week, which may be considered favourable for the productive represent the lod the past week, which may be considered favourable for

the productiveness of the lode.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—B. Hanceek, E. Dunstan, Oct. 4: The lode in the 125 is still small and poor, but the water being stronger is a good indication of a larger lode before us. In the 116 we are driving south to cut the south part of the St. Martin's lode, which we hope to do in about two or three weeks. In atoping the back of the 96, further east than the new pitch set last setting day, we are opening a broad tribute ground, in consequence of bringing up a pass to the new pitch in the back of the 96; we have not been able to do much to the lode, but hope in our next to report more fully. Not much alteration in the tribute department during the last week.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Oct. 8: The lode in the 70 is 2½ feet wide, producing 5 tons of experience per fm. In the eastern winze sinking below the 60 the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore. The pitches are loking well.

outh wall of the lode, where the progress will be much greater than at present.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—W. W. Michell, W. Arthur, Oct. 4: The lode in the
80, word of Painter's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the
70, west of Copper-house shaft, is 6 feet wide, worth 25t, per fathom. The lode in 170, west of Copper-house shaft, is 6 feet wide, worth 251, per fathom. The lode in the 160, west of this shaft, is increasing in size, being now fully 4 feet wide, worth 261, er. in., and letting out an increase of water, which we consider a favourable indication. The south part of the iode in the 160, which we are stripping down 4 fms behind the end, is worth 251, per fm. The lode in the wines sinking below this level is 3 feet wide, worth 351, per fm. The lode in the 169, we sinking below this level is 3 feet wide, worth 351, or fm.; the rise in back of this level is worth 351, per fm. The lode in the 148, west of Copper-house shaft, is much improved, being 3 ft. wide, producing some good work for copper, and has every appearance of a further improvement. The lode in the 150, west of the cross-course on Alfred Consols lode, is also improved, yielding about 15 ton of copper one per fm. No change to notice it any other part of the nine.

OREAT WHEAL EADDERN.—J. Jenkin, Oct. 7: The 61, each from eastern engine shaft, is going forward rapidly in the clean course, the lode is about 14 in. wide — very good hunches of lead ore. In the stopes in the bottom of the 51 east the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 115 ton per fin. In the 51 wast the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and a little lead. In the 59 east the lode is 2 it. wide, turning out some saving work for lead. The tribute pitches and every other part of the mine are much the same as when last reported. We are using every exertion to get a good earnhine.

GREAT WHEAL VOR —Crease's shuftmen have been removing old timber and stuff from the solfars in the 144 and 153 fm. levels. Trelawny's shuftmen have been employed removing a large quantity of tinatuff found at the shuft on the solfar in the 164.—Main Lode: Nos. 52 and 53. The stope in the bottom of the 30, cast of High-

burrow lode, is worth 201. per fm. No. 114. The stope in the bottem of the botts worth 185. per fm.—Trueman's Lode: No. 48. In the 30, east of Colm shat, lode is worth 187. per fm.—Wheal Metal: No. 1 Engine-shaft. We are exceeding glad to inform you that we have the junction of the Metal and Schneider's logical present bottom, and as far as it can be seen at present it is worth fully \$97. Per f and jts character is such as to lead us to believe that it eshaft will be continued do in ah exceedingly rich course of tin. No. 95. In the 80, west of engine-shaft, lode is worth about 501. Per fm. No. 95. The 80, east of engine-shaft, has considered in the bottom of the 70, west of engine-shaft, a e worth 130. per fm. No. 131. The stopes in back of the 70, west of rest, and is now worth 301. per fm. No. 135. The stope east of rise, in the back of the 80 west, are worth 301. per fm. No. 135. The stope and the stope in the bottom of the 70, west of rise, and east of winze, the lode is worth 201. per fm. No. 122. In the stope we have the stope in the bottom of the 70, are worth 301. per fm. No. 135. The stope was the farm of the 102 per fm. No. 122. In the 90, west of engine-shaft, the lode is worth 201. per fm. No. 121. In the 80, west of engine-shaft, the lode is worth 751. per fm. No. 122. The No. 130. The stopes west of stope are worth 301. per fm. No. 135. The stopes was the stope west of stope are worth 301. per fm. No. 136. The stopes east of cross-cut and No. 135 et are worth 301. per fm. No. 136. The stopes east of cross-cut, in the bottom of the is worth 751. per fm.

cross-cut, over the 70, are worth 90!, per fm. No. 135. The stopes east of No. 136 stope are worth 34. per fm. No. 135. The stopes east of cross-cut and No. 135 stope are worth 34. per fm. No. 135. The stope west of cross-cut, in the bottom of the 70, is worth 75!, per fm.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Oct. 4: At the castern shaft the lode has much improved in quality during the wees, and we hope next week to report meet favourably of it. In the 10, going west, we have been driving by the side of the lode; when hat taken down it was turning out 1½ ton good quality ore per fathom, and there is no change to notice in the ground. At lod minera' shaft the ground is favourable for sinking, and the water casy, but no lode has been taken down this week. At West Hawkmoor there is no change in the adit end, which is hard granite.

HERWARD UNITED.—J. Lightoller, Oct. 9: At Wepre shaft we have met with a cross-vein, which will enable us make greater progress in sinking, than we have for some time past. The pitches at Heoblas are looking better. The late wet weather has somewhat impeded us at Batter's engine-shaft. We have sold to-day It tons of ore, at 13l. 17s. 6d. per ton, and we shall also send off a lot of waste ore on saturday.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Oct. 8: The lode in Morits's shaft is about 4 ft. wide, interspersed with ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 15 east is very large, producing a little saving work. There has been no lede taken down in the 55 cast since last report. Other points of operation are stationary.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Oct. 7: The engine-shaft has been sunk 7 fm. 3 ft. below the 100, in which the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of quartz, mundie, and stones of ore, a strong sindly lode; the lode in the 100 east is 1 loot wide, producing good stones of ore, a strong sindly lode; it is at present 1/4 composed of mundic and ore, worth 8l. per fathom, a healthy looking lode; the lode in the 90 end cast is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic and the winge sinking in the 90 west is somew

producing good stones of mundic, with spots of ore. We are progressing well towaris the next sampling, which will be 60 tons of good quality ore.

Marke Valley.—J. Secombe, Oct. 4: In driving north from the eastern end in the 90, the looks is composed of capel, peach, and mundic, with stones of copperore. In driving west in this level the ground is intermixed with capel, which impedes progress. In driving the 80 west, on Rose Down lode, it is yielding I ton of copper ore per fm. The stope in the side of this level is producing 2 tons; and Nos. I and 2 stopes, in the back, cash 4 tons of ore per fm. In driving cast from the stope in the bottom of the 63, the lode continues to yield 14 tons per fm.; the stope in the bottom of the 12 tons per fm.; and the stope in the bottom of the 50 fm. level, 12 tons per fm.; and the stope in the bottom of the 50 fm. level, 12 tons per fm.; and the stope in the bottom of the 50 fm. level, 12 tons per fm.; and the stope in the bottom of the 50 fm. level, 15 tons per fm.; in favourable ground.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Oct. 5: The lode in the 20 cast is 3½ ft. wide, composed of carbonate of iron and quarts, with spots of yellow and grey copper ore. The lode in the 5 cast has within the last day or two become mixed up with killas, and unroductive; nevertheless, the country is of a congenial nature for ores, and, consequently, I think we may reasonably expect the lode will again become productive in the course of a few feet driving. We have commenced sinking the winze below this level, where we have a kindly lode, 2½ feet wide, worth 74, per fathom.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—M. Barbery, Oct. 6: Our pay and setting-day was

the course of a few feet driving. We have commenced sinking the winks below this level, where we have a kindly lode, 23\% feet wide, worth 7\%. Per fathom.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—M. Barbery, Oct. 6: Our pay and setting-day was on Saturday. We set the 10 to drive east of Penrhiw, by six men, 3 fms. stent, or the month, at 44. 10s. per fm. The lode in present end is small, being about 3 is, wide, with a slight mixture of ore, but not rich; this level to drive west, by four men, at 44. 10s. per fm. The lode is 1 foot wide, yielding 4 or 3 cets. of ore per fm.; to stope over this level, east of shaft, by six men, 10 fms., or the month, at 24. 10s. per fm.; the lode on an average will yield 10 cets. of ore per fm. Grosvenor's winze, to sink below the deep adit, east of Penrhiw, by six men, 2 fms., or hole, at 64, per fm.; the lode at present is poor. In the deep adit, driving cast towards liveled Gwyn, no lode has been taken down during the past week, now driving at 44. 10s. per fathom. To stope in back of the 25, west of Harding's rise, by six men, 10 fms., or the month, at 22. 2s. per fm.; the lode on an average will yield about \(\frac{1}{2} \) fon of ore per fathom. A pitch in back of the deep adit, east of Penrhiw, by two men, for the month, at 34. oe. per ton. To stope in back of the 26, east of Harding's rise, by two men, for the month, at 35, per fm. We have for the present suspended the Eystuntena deep adit, and put the men to rise in back of same, at 24. 5s. per fm. The lode is not looking so well at present, yielding 5 or 6 cets. of ore per fm. We sampled the solution of Reces's level, by two men, for the month, at 24. 15s. per fm. The lode is not looking so well at present, yielding 5 or 6 cets. of ore per fm. We sampled the bottom level; the lode is at least 5 ft. wide, with nice floors of lead all through it. We are obliged to save the whole for dressing, although not rich. Out of the No. 1 winze, in the bottom of the shallow level, we are breaking some good lead—a very kindly lode, and, in my opinion,

way in fixing. We have commenced the building of the new washing grates, e.c., NORTH BASSET.—T. Gianville, Oct. 8: The lode in the 32, driving cast of Grace's shaft, is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the rise in the back of the 42 the lode is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 52 the lode is producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 62 the lode is producing 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 72 the lode is producing 6 tons of ore per fm.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, Oct. 4: Prince's engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm 4ft. this month, and it is now down 4 fms. 2 ft. 5 in. below the 20: present price 27, per fm. The indications here are exceedingly promising; the part of the lode now seen Aft. this month, and it is now down 4 fms. 2 ft. 5 in, below the 20; present price; per fm. The indications here are exceedingly promising; the part of the lode now a will produce apwards of 1 ton of good quality ore per fm.; the ore when dressed a make a produce of 10 per cent. of fine capper. The lode in the 20 east is in the midst as slide, and it is, therefore, poor at present; driven this month 3 fms. 3 ft. 8 in.; present price 17. 7s. per fathom. In the 10, east of Bennett's, driven on the north part3 fathom present price 81. (10s. per fathom: the ground is hard, but I never saw the end of next were much ore as it does at present, and we shall see more about it by the end of next were fine of only former reports 1 stated that in the rise the lode was underlying morth is stead of south, and that we purposed to cut in south, which has been done, and a bant with worth 100, per 1ms., and probably more; it is a continuation of the holds in the did in the rise of the south lode the operations on it are suspended; driven last month 2 fms. 61 The ground in the south cross-cut at this level is favourable for driving; price 5.5. The ground in the south cross-cut at this level is favourable for driving; price 5.5. The ground in the south cross-cut at this level is favourable for driving; price 5.5. The state of the price of the protection of the north price of the p

rought to surface.

NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking, Oct. 4: The lode in the 54, cast of Eales's shaft, 12 ft. wide, with a branch of ore on the south side worth 8f. per fm — In the 54, west of Mackean's, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good stones of grey and yellow ore. The lode in the 54, east of Mackean's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing a little ore, and ery promising. The lode in the winzers much the same as in my last report. There is one change beside.

very promising. The lode in the winze is muon the same as it my last report, active is no change beside.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Oct. 2: Since my last report we have fully timbered and secured the shaft from the top, and sunk ift; the shaft is down in all if ms. 5ft, and let to sink at 17l, per fm.; the bearing part of the lode is 2 ft, wide, composed at present chiefly of a very loose gossan and imps of ore. The lode at the shaft is of ar, very variable, being so near the cross-lode, which is also in the south end of the shaft. In the adit end, driving south, the lode continues small and unproductive. The lode in the adit, driving north, is about 9 in, wide, of a very promising appearance, chiefly soft gossan, and letting out a heavy feed of water, from which altogether we believe there is something good not far abead. The work for the erection of the wheel is going on favourably; and in every respect 1 hope to fully bear out the calculations as to time and results given to you at first.

NORTH TOWEY.—W. H. Reynolds, Oct. 4: In the cross-cut in the 2s, after cutting through about 4 feet of the loide, which centains good work for lead, we got lind a mass of spar, with spots of copper and lead, through which we have driven about 5 feet, but have evidently not yet reached the main part of the loide. From the improved character of that part of the lode cut through in this level, and its being just in the run of the orey ground above, we may reasonably expect a good discovery.

NORTH WREY AND JULIA.—J. Hodge, Oct. 9: In consequence of the continued.

NORTH WREY AND JULIA.—J. Hodge, Oct. 9: In consequence of the con rainy weather during the past week, we were obliged to suspend sinking our but hope to resume it again in a day or two. The labourers are discharged, a miners are continuing shoding still further east, where we have, on doubt, othe to lay open.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS .- J. Dale, G. T. Treuran, Oct. 7: The 112, 10. 80, and 70 cross-cuts are still being driven through ground of favourable character. In the 162 cross-cut the ground is at present rather had for driving, but not unfavourable for mineral. In the 70 cast the lode is about 1 foot wide, yielding good work of this and copper. In the 70 west the lode is still poor. In the wince sinking below the 50 the lode is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 112, cast from East Crimis shaft, the lode atill continues very good, worth 50% per fam. You perceive, from the setting-sheet, that some of our pitches are now let at a lower tricking the continue when the setting-sheet, that some of our pitches are now let at a lower tricking the fact of the continue when the setting-sheet, that some of our pitches are now let at a lower tricking the continue when the setting-sheet, that some of our pitches are now let at a lower tricking the continue when the setting-sheet, that some of our pitches are now let at a lower tricking the continue when the setting-sheet, that some of our pitches are now let at a lower tricking the continue when the setting-sheet, that some of our pitches are now let at a lower tricking the continue when the setting-sheet, that some of our pitches are now let at a lower tricking the continue when the contin bute than before.

PENCORSE CONSOLS.-J. Champion, R. Tippett, Oct. 2: The 6 fm. level is look-

PENCORSE CONSOLS.—J. Champion, R. Tippett, Get. 2: The 6 fm. level is leed ing very well, and the mine, upon the whole, much better—more jack ratising that we anticipated. We will write again on Saturday.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, Oct. 4: Our sumpmen have put in penhance out shaft plat, cut fork, put in dam and wince, and have sunk 6 feet of shaft, groun good for sinking; sunking for 9t. per fathom. In the two sump ends in the 5t, the men have driven about 1 mm. north and 1 fm. south, this is on the western lode, the pround is much better than the levels above, and I think there is an improvement it the lode; I am bighly pleased with its arguerance, though it is not good enough it is from 2 to 5 feet wide, composed chiefly of mundic, iron, quartz, and copper; never saw a more masterly-looking lode in our locality vecept in the Botalinck or It want Mines. The lode is underlying 2 feet in a fathom, which, if the two lodes had good their underlay, they will intersect before the present lift its down, then, I than 9 we shall see a great improvement in the lode. In the 42 north, on the western lode, the ground is just as it has been, and the lode the same, about 2 feet wide. In the

The report is still

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on the east iode, the ground is good for driving; we expect to be getting which intersection; we are driving about 7 fms. per month, which, by our stable intersection; we are driving about 7 fms. per month, which, by our which I hope will be shortly.

1005E.—T. Grenfell: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the bis has not been taken down for the last fortnight.

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1005E.—T. Grenfell: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the stopes set and west; I consider them equal to the value fixed by the stopes of the stopes east and west; I consider them equal to the value fixed by the stopes putting out a cross-cut south at once to regain it, and I hope to all grapes putting out a cross-cut south at once to regain it, and I hope to last yards driving.

1005E.—J. Kneebone, Oct. 8: In consequence of the late floods, the last yards driving.

1016E.—J. Kneebone, Oct. 8: In consequence of the late floods, the last yards driving.

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1016E.—J. The lode in the winze shift of the la

to the value of 3004.

WHEAL BULLER.—In the cross-cut north from engine-shaft the a very promising character, being fully mineralised. In the 60 cast of the south lode, the lode is still small and disordered, but appearances are slow. The 50 cast from cross-cut, on the south lode, still continues to work for tin, worth 104, per fm.; in this end an important discovery is lode in the south shaft is full 4 feet wide, producing good stones of fully expected to be at once on the great course of tin coming back in

Extended with for tin, worth 10d, per fm.; in this end an important discovery is seried. The lode in the south shaft is full 4 feet wide, producing good stones of stabils fully expected to be at once on the great course of tin coming back in stabils. The lode in the south shaft is full 4 feet wide, producing good stones of stabils fully expected to be at once on the great course of the lode, which is all wide.

SEREBOSE AND BEDFORD.—Thos. Trewcke, Oct. 9: The new shaft on the gride has been sunk 8 fms. 3 ft. below the 40, on the course of the lode, which is a stability of the lode. The lode is about 2 ft. big, comercially a stability of the lode is about 2 ft. big, comercially stable the lode is about 2 ft. big, comercially stable the lode is a still very protection. The lode is 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundle, quartz, siens of rich orc.—Hitchins's Shaft: In the 50 west the lode is still very protection of the lode. The lode is still very protection of the lode. The lode is still very protection of the lode. The lode is still very protection of the lode is still very protection of the lode. The lode is still very protection of the lode is still very protection. In the 50 cross-cut south there is no alteration. In the following the lode is a still very protection of the lode is 3 blg. the lode is a still very lode in the lode is a still very lode. The lode is a still very lode is the lode is a still very lode in the lode is a lode in the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing light on force per fm. the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing light on force per fm. The lode is 1 the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing string work: In the lode is 1 the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing string work in the lode is 1 the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing string work in the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and looking kindly. It will be producing a town the shaft in the rices where the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones o

General is without alteration. I hope to send you particulars of a parcel of nicket for a few days.

TY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, Oct. 9: We have not yet cut the south lode in the creat, but from the indications we must be very near; the ground is rather hard for ting. The lode in the rise in the back of the 68 is very much improved, having it rime. The stopes in the back of the 68 is very much improved, having also roved. The stopes in the back of the 68 is very much improved, having also roved. The stopes in the back of the 36 are without alteration.

II ROFT.—William Teague, J. Andrews, J. Trewhella. Oct. 7: North Tincroft to have the sum of the stopes in the back of the 36 are wide, and well it and copper 101, per fm. In the 130, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, dworth for tin and copper 121, per fm. There is no alteration in the 130 cast of staft, it lode is small and poor. In the 80, driving sast of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, dworth 121, per fathom for itin. In the winze sinking under the 130, cast of staft, it lode is small and poor. In the 80, driving sast of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is per is unproductive. The stopes in the back of the 90, east of Willoughby's, is with copper ore 201, per fm.—Highburrow Lode: A Martin's cast shaft, sinking under 162, be lode is 3 feet wide, and worth for the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and wor for the lode is 2 feet wide, and

Efform.

Edit E.—M. Edwards, Oct. 7: The 148 north has been driven 5 feet since last tied its, the ground very spare, but gradually improving for driving; the lode its, wide, and produces at present 81, worth of silver-load to the fm. The sing in the bottom of the 136 is now down nearly 6 fms, and we have about upon to communicate it to the 148; the ground here is somewhat harder, and sel is, in. wide, producing 91, worth of silver-lead ore per fm. In the tribute threather greater part of the most productive ground is nearly worked out or added, we shall sample, this day, a parcel of copper ore, computed 29 tons, to identify the 15th inst. TREH; E.

north side has occasioned this, but it is not unusual on the course of this lode; driven last month 3 fm. 2 ft. 6 in.; present price 7t. per fm. At Richolson's, the engine-shaft has been snak this month 1 fm. 2 ft.; depth from the 10 fm. level, 5 fm.; c fs. in.; the lode in the shaft is 4 ft. wide, but only a small portion of the tinny part has been taken down, and that is very good work, and looks more of a settled chizarcter than any 1 have seen above it. The 19 has been driven west this month 4 fms. 2 ff.; present price 6t. per fm.; the lode in the end is 2 ft. wide, containing but little th atprosent, it produces, however, stones of copper ore, the remainder being spotted throughout with copper, jack, and mundle, presenting, on the whole, a very promising appearance; the ore is saved for dressing; the same level, east of Nicholson's shaft, has been extended this month 1 fm. 5 ft. 2 in., and the price for driving would be 4t. 10s. per fm., but as we are in branches of the great cross-course, where the lode is naturally disordered, and as we have gone over ground favourable for copper ore, we think it advisable to put down a winze a short distance from the end and prove the lode, and which we purpose to commence doing on Monday morning.

TREWEATHA.—J. Bichards, Wm. Rowe, Oct. 8: The 60 fm. level, south from engine-shaft, is worth about 5t. per fm.; the north end, 6t. per fm. The 50 north is worth 6t. per fm. The 40 north is worth 5t. per fm. The stopes are yielding their average quantities of ore. The north end in the 50, on the eastern lode, will produce about 2 cets. of ore per fm., and the south end full 4 cets. of ore per fm.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, S. Harper, Oct. 7: At Clay's engine-shaft, sinking under the 40, sinking about 2 feet per week, we find the water increasing from the cast discs, therefore we may reasonably expect to be getting near the lode. As don't be lode; we have driven about 2 feet, and find good lead, but not yet through the lode; we have driven about 2 feet, and find good lead, but

in the winze to the south of said shaft, the lode is 2 feet wise, producing 12 cwts. of lead per fm. In the winze in bottom of the said level, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, unproductive. In the 20, driving east of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, unproductive. In the 20, driving east of Bonville's shaft, we are as last reported.

WELSH POTOSI.—R. Dann, T. Goldsworthy, Oct. 7: At Esgair-hir, the stope in the bottom of footway shaft, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. No. 5 stope, in the back of the 10, west of footway shaft, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. No. 5 stope, in the back of the ladit, west of same shaft, yields 1 ½ ton of ore per fm. No. 7 stope yields 1½ ton of ore per fm. No. 9 stope, in the back of the 10, west of lod engine-shaft, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. No. 9 stope, in the bottom of the 10, west of footway shaft, yields 1 ½ ton of ore per fm. No. 9 stope, in the bottom of the 10, west of footway shaft, yields 1 10 no of ree per fm. No. 9 stope, yields 1½ ton per fm. The stope in the bottom of adit, west of old engine-shaft, yields 1½ ton per fm.—Esgair ffraith: The pitches east and west of shaft are worth about 10 cwts. of ore per fm.—Middleton Mines: The lode in the adit level, at Liwyanddu, yields 10 cwts. of ore per fm., and is still looking well.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Oct. 7: At Thomas's engine-shaft the lode continues 3 ft. wide, every kindly, with stones of good yellow ore. In the 104 east the ground is ensier, and the lode looking better than it has since we commenced driving off from shaft. In the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good ore, all saving work. In the 94 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 34 the lode is 2 ft. wide, good tribute ground. The slopes and pitches are turning out well.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—H. Rodda, Oct. 9: We still continue to progress with the sinking of new engine-shaft afts at she nature of the work will dismit, the present adoption, the present allowed th

the surface of the water, and if we can succeed in our slaking I will further you more particulars in my next.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Wm. Richards, Oct. 6: Several small branches of quartz, containing mundic and spots of yellow copper ore, have been intersected at the new shaft, but there is no change to notice. There is no material alteration in the lode in No. 3 cross-cut since my last report. The ground in the 70, east of Morris's shuft, bus a little improved for driving, consequently good progress is being made. The ground in the 90, east of Morris's shaft, continues good for driving. In the past week some very good stones of grey copper ore, and a little native copper, have been broken from Morris's engine-shaft, and the ground continues moderately easy of progress, and bighly mineralised.

in No. 3 cross-cut since my last report. The ground in the 70, east of Morris's shalt, mas a little improved for driving, consequently good progress is being made. The ground in the 30, asst of Morris's shalt, contained in the 10, asst of Morris's shalt, contained in the mission of the following the following the state of the following following the following following following the following the following the following the following following the following following following the following following

Figure 4. The shall sample, this day, a parcel of copper ore, computed 20 tons, to Figure 4. The shall sample, this day, a parcel of copper ore, computed 20 tons, to be add on iday, the 17th inst.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—W. Knott, Oct. 6: The shaftmen have been employed during the past week driving north from the shaft, to lay open the north part of the wide; in the satern end of the shaft it is orey throughout, but in the western end there is a little copper intermixed, and is about 6 ft. in width. The lode in the bottom of the start; it is very hard, and the shaft is consequently not sinking very fast at present, the lode is proposed of some start in the satern of the shaft greater progress will no doubt be made; sunk last month face in the satern of the shaft greater progress will no doubt be made; sunk last month from the 4 mile. The satern for one lift, and patting down norther lift, this week, all of which is completed, and the shaft resumed airly face in the satern for one lift, and patting down norther lift, this week, all of which is completed, and the shaft resumed airly face to the cast of Malachy's shafts, and four men rising and sinking another face in the satern for one lift, and a little copper. In the back of the 23 there has not been any lode taken down in the

past week. The parcel of lead ore, computed 10 tons, is purchased by Mesers. Walker, Parker, and Co., at 94. 3s. per ton. The valuation of the materials and machinery on the mine shall be forwarded in a fortnight.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Oct. 4: There has been nothing of importance out yet in the sdit cross-cent at Combe's; it will be necessary to run down an addishaft here for air. The water at the engine-shaft is now down to the 16, and we are forking pretty well.

WHEAL NELSON.—Wm. C. Vivian, Oct. 4: In the 60 east the lode is small and unproductive. In the 44 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, much improved in appearance, and producing yellow copper ore, worth about 71, per fm. We have suspended the driving of the 32 east for the present, and re-commenced driving the same west of Kenworthy's shaft. In the adit level being driven west of cross-course, on the north lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, impregnated with copper ore.

WHEAL ROBINS.—Jas. Nance, Oct. 4: We have not yet reached the lode in the 75 cross-cut: the distance now driven is 19 fms. 5 ft. 8 in., and the price for driving is 121, per fm.: the strata consist of hard killas, intermixed with lines of mundic, and shows as if we were getting near the lode.

WHEAL TREBARVAH.—W. Johns, Oct. 6: The present workings of this mine are confined to the north lode. The engine-shaft has been sunk to the 60, and operations suspended, and the water left to rise to the 30; a line of rods have been laid down, if 9 fms. long, west from the shaft, and a flat-rod shaft sunk to the 60, and extended east 29 fms. on the course of the lode; in the present end the lode is about 10 in, wide, composed of mundic, prian, spar, with spots of ore intermixed; by continuing this level a low and in the course of the lode; in the present end the lode is about 10 in, wide, composed of mundic, prian, spar, with spots of ore intermixed; by continuing this level also about 3 fms., see shaft lone for the 50, and drain the water restered to ad, east of Michell's shaft in the control of the sha

either of the levels since last report. The ground in the engine-shaft is a little harder than usual.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—John D. Osborn, B. Gundry, Oct. 4: Watson's engine-shaft has been sunk during the past week about 4 ft., in favourable ground. The 50, east of Watson's, on Park lode, is the same as last reported, as the lode has not been taken down since. In the winze sinking below the 15, east of Watson's, on Park lode, is a branch of grey copper ore, about 5 in. wide. We hope to give you further information in our next, as we intend to take down the lode in the above end and winze, next week; we have to-day drawn to surface a small pile of rich grey copper ore from the above winze. Our tin department is the same as last reported.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, Oct. 6: The engine-shaft is now down 5 fms. below the 19; the lode is exactly the same as last reported on. In the 10 east the lode is about 4 ft. wide, kindly, and worth about 56, per fm., at present use-pended; the men are employed in rising against No. 1 shaft, which we hope to hole in about a fortnight. In the 10 east the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and opening tribute ground. In the adit east, on the caunter lode, the lode is about 16 fms. per month, but in order to open up our eastern ground with greater expedition, we will, at your request, increase the party there at our next monthly setting. We caiculate on sampling at the regular time from 40 to 50 tons of pretty good copper ore, and about that time we hope to have about 50, worth of black tin for sale.

WOOD MINE.—S. Cock, Oct. 8: The shaftment will complete the lift, rods, &c.

of pretty good copper ore, and about that time we hope to have about 50!, worth of black tin for sale.

WOOD MINE.—S. Cock, Oct. 8: The shaftment will complete the lift, rods, &c. and resume the sinking on Friday next. We have had a small accident in breaking one of the pumps. This has caused a little delay, but it is all put right again, without the expense of a new one. In the 14 end south there is no lode taken down. The same may be said of the winze. We sampled, on Friday last, a parcel of lead ore, computed 5 tons.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, Oct. 8: The new discovery in the back of the 30 is still a good lode, although not so rich as last week; re-taken by the same pare, at 2s. 6d. in 1/.; no alteration since setting-day. We calculate having full 30 tons of ore broken from 3/g fms. of ground. This discovery has been made about 8 fathoms below the level of the adit, which is 40 fms. behind the present bunch of ores. Having had good orey ground in the back of the 30, about 25 fms. before reaching this point, we consider it advisable to drive the adit level wost, over the orey ground; it may not be generally known that the back of the 30 is scarcely 15 fms. below the adit. In the 40 west we have a part of the lode standing to the north, and are cross-cutting in that direction to prove it. The 50 cast shows no further improvement; the same remark may be made of all the castern ends.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

Hope Silvee-Lead Mine.—The adventurers have engaged Mr. George Darlington; and it is stated that under his management it is expected to prove a very valuable property.

Mount Salus (Copper).—The operations at this new mine, situate in St. Andrew's, are being prosecuted with spirit, by a few capitalists who have associated themselves for the purpose of developing its mineral treasure.

Rio Grande.—Operations are at present confined to keeping open the galleries already driven, and taking out such ore as may be got at trifling expense.

Clarendon Consollhated Mining Company.—At Stamford Hill, th appearance of the lode at the shaft sinking below the 35 centinues much the same as for some time past, composed of flookan, part, iron, green and blue carbonate, and stones of copper ore: we have still some water coming in the bottom of the shaft from the satward, which some what retards our progress in sinking. In the 35, north-cast of shaft, the lode is about 5 ft. wide, strongly stained with carbonates, and spotted with yellow copper ore, easy for driving the stopes in back of this level, as also the stopes in bottom of the 22—producing some saving work. In the 36 cross-cut the ground is, I think, a shade softer for driving through than it has been. Last week we intersected a small branch in this end, bearing nearly north and south, and dipping towards the lode, composed of flookan, spar, and copper ore: we are pressing forward as fast as we possibly can with this work. The ground in the 58 cross-cuts still hard for driving through, and thickly spotted with mundic.—F. C. Hareou.

The following is the result of the assay of ore, per Whistling Wind, from the Wheal Jamaica Copper Company:—"Liverpool, Oct. 9.—No. 1, 21-91 per ces. pure metallic copper; No. 2, 13-70 ditto; No. 3, 8-73 ditto." This ore is merely hand-dressed, no machinery of any kind having been as yet rected.

pure metallic copper; No. 2, 13-70 ditto; No. 3, 8-73 ditto." This ore is merely hand-dressed, no machinery of any kind having been as yet erected.

The Australian Land and Emigration Company (Limited).—A prospectus has been issued for forming a company, the object being to facilitate omigrants who shall be selected as in every respect qualified for the purpose of colonising and improving the land. It is stated that suitable land may be bought at 1l, per acre, and there are numerous instances of properly cultivated land producing, per acre, from 20l. to 40. Per annum to the settler. It follows, therefore, that the progressive value of the land must necessarily be rapid and great, in addition to which all improvements made by settlers remain upon the land at the expiration of the lease and accrue to the company; this fact, together with the rapid improvements of the entire colony, arising from the continued and great influx of emigrants, will soon raise the value of the land far above its original cost. The great disideratum for the selection of agricultural land in the Australian colonies is a plentiful supply of water. The district selected by the company is watered by the Boyd, Clarence, Tweed, Brunswick, Logan, Teviot, and Albert Rivers, in addition to which it is watered by the Urara, Myrtie, Ironstone, Deep, Reynolds, and Yarrill creeks. A proof of its fertility is its abounding with the finest cedar, with which it supplies the canveying the produce of the neighbouring settlers to market, an advantage by which cheap communication and a ready outlet for produce are combined, without the excontiant cost of land carriage. It is fully expected that the rapid development of this enterprise will be materially accelerated by its principal promoters baving already sent out many thousand German emigrants to Australia, now employed there as contract farm labourers, vine dressers, shepherds, and in other capacities, and whose term of service expires in a year or two. These people are generally in possession of some m

Mining Rights of the Duke of Beauforn.—It is pretty generally known, I believe, at swansea that by the Town Hill Inclosure Act of 1762 the Duke of Beaufort is entitied to the minerals under the whole of the Town Hill and Burrows, but, perhaps it is not so well understood by the public to what extent those rights may be exercised to the deterioration of the surface; and accordingly parties have been induced to take grants of building leases from the Corporation of Swansea, as owners of the surface, without reflecting upon the possible consequences to the houses and other rections which may be placed upon them. For example, I believe the County Magistrates are not aware of the fact that their juil is built upon lands under which the Duke has the minerals, and I observe that the Board of Guardians of the Poor are also now in treaty for the purchase of the Corporation's reversion in the lease of the land on which the infirmary and poorhouse are built. I am destrous of attracting the builders of Swansen to this state of things, feeling that the day is not far distant when the Duke will find it to his interest to work the minerals known to underlie every portion of the Burrows and Town Hill. It has been thought by some lawyers that if houses have been built 20 years, a right to support has been acquired; but I believe this notion has been of late shown to be fallacious.—Fras. O. Hooffer: Sackville-street.—Cambrian.

Madame Tussaun's Museum is replete with interest: the entire esta-

MADANE TUSSAUD'S MUSEUM is replete with interest: the entire establishment exhibiting portrait models of all the notabilities and eccentricities of this and former days, habited in the contume usually worn, displaying chaste dresses, or gorgeous state and artistic habitiments.

* With this week's MINING JOURNAL WE give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing-British Mining, Compared with other Investments-by Mr. J. D. Brunton; Mining Statistics of the United Kingdom-No. VIII .- by R. Hunt, Esq., F.R.S.; Mineral Wealth of Great Britain -No. 1; Coal in France and Belgium, and in England and Scotland; the Great Phonix District; Trial of Patent Causes; Lunar Motion; Cwm Eigia Quarry Slate and Slab Company meeting; Un-limited Liability-the new Joint-Stock Companies Act; Cornish Steam-Engines; Health of Miners; Ventilating Apparatus for Tunnelling; Water as a Ventilating Power; Caloric Engine; Marine Locomotive.

Che Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

Copper wire . p. b. o 1 1½-0 1 3 Sheathing and botts . , , 0 1 1½-0 1 3 Sheathing and botts . , , 0 1 1½-0 1 1 Old (Exchange) . , 0 0 10½ Best selected . , 107 10 0	RASS (sheets) p. lb. 101/64113/64. Wire 101/64113/64. Tubes 113/64123/64. UICKSILVER p. lb. 1s 9d. OFFICER PET TON. PRINCE 25 0 0 D arrive 25 0 0 D arrive 35 0 0 D itto, Bars (in barrels) 135 0 0 D itto, Bars (in barrels) 135 0 0 D arrive 134 10 0 - 133 0 0 TIN-PLATES.* Charcoal, 1st qua, p.bx. 1 18 6 - 1 19 6 D Ditto 2d quality , 2 4 6 - 2 5 6 D Ditto 2d quality , 2 2 0 D Ooke 1 13 0 - 1 4 6 C Ditto 2d quality , 1 19 0 - 2 0 0 L Ditto 2d quality , 1 19 0 - 2 0 0 L Ditto 2d quality , 1 19 0 - 2 0 0 L Ditto 1 1 19 0 - 2 0 0 L Ditto 1 1 10 0 - 15 10 0 - 16 0 L Ditto 1 1 10 0 - 15 10 0 - 16 0 L Ditto 1 1 10 0 - 15 10 0 - 16 0 L Ditto 1 1 10 0 - 15 10 0 - 16 0 10 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0
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Staffordshire Forge Pig. 4 15 0-5 0 0 0 V Welsh Forge Pig. 3 15 0-4 0 0 V Welsh Fig. 23 10 0-	In London; 20s. less at the works,
Weish Forge Pig 3 15 0- 4 0 0 0 0 English Pig 23 10 0- 2 10 10 to sheet 24 5 0-24 15 0 0 10 to wheet 26 0 0-27 0 0 0 0 10 to wheet 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to wheet 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 10 to white 27 0 0-30 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
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Ditto red lead	ting, or Hardened, 9 0 0-9 2
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Spanish, in bond 22 10 0-	driling's Patent Glasg 5 5
эрания, и оона 22 10 0- —	Ditto Wales 4 0 0- 4 5
American	idian Charcoal Pigs !
	in London
PORRIGN STEEL.	
Swedish, in kegs 20 10 0-	MANGANESE. + (21 cwts.)
Ditto in fearests 19 10 0-21 0 0	
Ditto, in faggots 22 0 0 0	roundp. ton 6 40-7 8
English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0	tessen Lumn 5 0 0- 5 5

is about 60 for Nassau lump, 64 to 65 for Giessen, and 66 to 73 for ground.

REMARKS .- The enquiries in our market have been of a limited character, and sellers, influenced by the pressure of the money market, have

racter, and sellers, influenced by the pressure of the money market, have evinced more disposition to accept orders; should the rates of discount advance they will, doubtless, prevent any advance in prices current, and probably, in some instances, effect a reduction in our quotations.

COPPER.—Further transactions have taken place, but contracts, for the most part, have not been large; the market keeps romarkably firm, with an upward tendency. Sollers of bars quote higher prices, but it is not likely much business will be done at advanced rates, unless a proportionate rise in copper takes place; we believe there are still a few open to receive orders at previous prices; we, therefore, quote them as nominal. 1875 tons of ore were sold at Swansea on the 7th inst. 1804 tons are advertised for sale on the 21st inst.

nal. 1875 tons of ore were sold at Swansea on the 7th inst. 1804 tons are advertised for sale on the 21st inst.

1Ron.—Makers of Welsh bars are not very well supplied with orders, and those making inferior brands would possibly take 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton less than ruling rates. There is very little doing in rails, and prices are somewhat easier. Scotch pig-iron has declined, owing to the dearness of money at the present moment; at the same time, it is merely looked upon as temporary, and the market has already in a measure recovered, is, per ton advance having been paid upon lowest price; m.n. exchanged hands at 66s. 6d., but are now 67s. 6d. to 67s. 9d., gm.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde; speculators look favourably upon the article, and considered it a fair opportunity for realising a few shillings per ton, thinking the price will shortly advance to 70s. per ton.

Lean.—In English pig, smelters have reduced their price 5s. per ton; also the same may be said of sheet, although several parcels are in the market much under these prices, yet, for merchants' orders, they cannot be booked under given quotations.

booked under given quotations.

SPELTER.—The advanced rates have not been well maintained, but has been considerably impeded, and sellers have, consequently, been obliged

has been considerably impeded, and sellers have, consequently, been obliged to make a slight concession.

Tin.—English and foreign are as formerly stated; a good business at proportionate rates. Straits for arrival is quoted 1341.

Tin.—Plates.—Makers continue very busy. At their last meeting the price was fixed at 33s. per box for IC coke. These high prices must inevitably interfore with trade, and consumers are working off their stocks to a very low ebb. Terne plates have been in better request since the advance of common prime plate.

Stell and Quicksilver.—No alteration.

Glascow, Oct. 9.—In the beginning of the week our market was very flat, and on Tuesday prices fell to 66s. 6d., at which price a considerable business took place; this, however, was the lowest price reached, and yesterday an improvement took place to 67s. 9d., which has since been maintained. No. 1, g.m.b., is quoted at 70s.; No. 3, 66s. 6d. Shipments last week:—Foreign, 5512 tons; coastwise, 5037 tons = 10,549 tons.—In the corresponding week of last year they were 8423 tons; showing an increase of 2126 tons.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9 .- Since our last report the position and tone of our metal market have remained without any material alteration. With respect to all kinds of manufactured Iron, the prospects of the trade are not spect to all kinds of manufactured fron, the prospects of the trade are not encouraging, for orders are scanty, both in number and in weight, and prices, generally speaking, exhibit a downward tendency. The contracts for rails still in hand, both in Wales and Staffordshire, are just now the principal support to prices, bars, hoops, sheets, &c., being but moderately enquired for; and it is confidently expected that current rates cannot be long maintained, unless an influx of orders should occur, or money become cheaper. The recent unexpected and important advance in the rate of discount declared by the Bank of England will, doubtless, act very prejudicially to an unward tendency in prices, for the demand for Iron will nadiscount declared by the Bank of England will, doubtless, act very prejudicially to an upward tendency in prices, for the demand for Iron will naturally, be much decreased, owing to dealers and exporters, in the present state of the money market, circumscribing, as much as possible, their operations. Stocks will not be held in the present state of the market where they can be dispensed with, and therefore buyers have the advantage in prices, sellers being willing to make concessions for orders of good quantities, and favourable specifications. A feeling of panic has prevailed in the Scotch Pig-iron market, induced by the aspect of the money market, and a consequent desire on the part of holders to clear out of stock; considerable parcels of Iron have been pressed on the market at falling prices, as low as 67s. having been accepted for mixed numbers, f.o.b. in Glasgow, storekeepers' warrants. The shipments, notwithstanding, are still large. storekeepers' warrants. The shipments, notwithstanding, are still large, being for this week 10,549 tons, against \$123 tons in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 2126 tons. No. I Iron of good brands, for export, is in good request, and commands more than a proporbrands, for export, is in good request, and commands more than a proportionate difference in price from warrants. At present prices, with such large shipments, and a fair enquiry for best brands, a reaction is not improbable, for the price of warrants is new lower than it has been for a considerable period. English Tin is very firm, and foreign has improved; the demand is, if anything, beyond the supply. Tin plates, as a reason able consequence, have advanced, the prices now quoted being easily obtainable, and makers have an excess of orders; judging from appearances, with respect to this article, it is not improbable that a further advance may be established. Capper remains unaltered in price, which is somewhat surraine, as from the large demand which exists for the first form. with respect to this article, it is not improbable that a further advance may be established. Copper remains unaltered in price, which is somewhat surprising, as from the large domand which exists for this metal a considerable advance is confidently anticipated. Lead is quiet; prices rule in favour of buyers. Other metals present no feature of importance. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 52, 5s. to 82, 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 134%, per ton; common bar, 135%; refined

block, 141s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 37s. to 37s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 32s. to 32s. 6d.—Lead: Sheet, 24l. per ton; pig. 23l.—Copper: Cake and tile, 107l. 10s. per ton; best selected, 110l. 10s.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 104d. per lb.—Steel; Blistered, 30l. to 40l. per ton; spring, 20l. to 24l.; cast and shear, 50l. to 60l.

At New York (Sept. 27), Scotch pig-iron was in fair request; English bars were selling from store, both common and refined, but there were no transactions ex ship, or for large quantities.—Tin had been in active demand, both Straits and Banca. Tin-plates were scarce, and selling at high prices.—In lead, 350 tons of English were sold, and there was a better feeling in the market, both for English and Spanish.—Ingot copper was enquired for, and improved prices obtained.—Spelter and sheet zinc had advanced, and several parcels were sold.

MINES.—We generally expect to find that a disturbed state of the money market, increased rates of discount, and the apprehensions for the future which are always engendered in timid minds by such circumstances, will have their effect upon speculative property. In times when they occur, mining shares, without some good discovery to cause an excitement in them, or unless from some other cause a demand for them is kept up, are them, or unless from some other cause a demand for them is kept up, are pressed upon the market without finding buyers, and the price consequently recedes, for intending purchasers naturally hold off, in the expectation of a further reduction in price. This week, however, considering how stocks have fallen, and the demand there has been for money, the mining market has been better supported than we expected. One great thing in its favour is, that metals are at good prices, and both copper and lead must go higher, if an increased demand has anything to do with prices. Within the last fortnight, the East India Company have purchased 350 tons of copper "blanks" for coinage in India, the price paid having been 1344. 5s. per ton; and 750 tons more are required for the copper coinage in Calcutta. A notice has also been issued for tenders for 920 tons of pig-lead, 200 tons for Madras, and 720 tons for Bengal; 100 tons for Bengal to be delivered on Dec. 15, and 100 tons for Madras on the same day; the remaining 720 tons to be sent in 100 tons monthly.

on Dec. 15, and 100 tons for Madras on the same day; the remaining 720 tons to be sent in 100 tons monthly.

There has been a good demand for West Basset, at 31½ to 32½; Mary Ann, 37 to 38; South Caradon, 290; Trelawny, 20 to 21. Great Baddern, in consequence of a considerable improvement in the mine, advanced from 1 to 1½, and in request; Great South Tolgus, 11½, and sought after; Wheal Wrey, 8½; Devon Consols, 405; West Frances, 21 to 22; Great Alfred shares have been largely dealt in, at firmer prices, from 9½ to 10, 10½, 11, leaving off at 11 to 11½; Zion shares have declined to 2; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 3½; Bedford United is looking much better, and shares enquired for, at 7; Wheal Grenville notso firm, at 2½; Wheal Margery, 35½ to 36½; Wheal Edward shares have been in request, and done as high as 2½; Ludcott, 1½ to 1½; Kitty (Lelant), 10½ to 10½; West Par Consols have advanced from 5a, to 10a., 11a, 6d., 12a, 6d.; Calstock Consols have advanced from 2 to 3, and in great demand; Condurrow enquired after, at 140 to 150.

at Basset necount, a dividend of 8l. per share was declared for the two months, and the report of the state of the mine is said to be good. At Condurrow, 3l. per share was declared; at Alfred Consols, 6s. per share. Herodsfoot has very much improved generally, and will sample 70 tons of lead in a few days, leaving a profit of about 150l. on the two months working. At Wheal Grenville, the men have been engaged in casing and dividing the engine-shaft at Newton, from the 30 to the 42, and on Thursday would commence driving east and west on the lode in the 42. At Rosewarne, the dividend on Monday next will be 2l. per share; a good improvement has taken place in the 58 west, and if it continue there will be a rise in shares; the lode at present is said to be worth 25l. per fm. At Great Alfred, the lode in the 170 has improved to 35l. per fm. At Sortridge Consols, the lode in the 50 east is worth 2 tons per fm., and the mine generally improved. mine generally improved.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week :-

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange :

MONDAY.—Alfred Consols, 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{8}$; Wheal Mary Ann, 37 $\frac{1}{8}$; Sortridge Conles, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$, 35, 35, 16; Ding Dong, 35 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 38; Great Wheal Alfred, 10 $\frac{1}{8}$; Gr. South Signs, 11 $\frac{1}{8}$; Wheal Arthur, 7 $\frac{1}{8}$; Lady Bertha, $\frac{1}{8}$; West Par Consols, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$

Pedm-an-drea, I.

TUREDAY.—Bescam, 86%; South Caradon, 257%; Sortridge Consols, 3% to 3%; Great South Tolgas, 114; Wheat Zion, 2 to 23%;
WEDDREATA.—Sortridge Consols, 33, 34, 37-16, 35-16; Trewetha, 34; Great South Tolgas, 114; Wheat Zion, 2 to 23%; Wheat Zion, 2 ½ to 2; Lady Bertha, 3; Great South Tolgas, 116, 34; Sortridge Consols, 33, 34, 37-16, 35-16; Trewetha, 34; Great South Tolgas, 11, 24d Bertha, 3; Great Wheal Baddern, 28s. 56d., 29s., 21s.; East Tamar, 3s. 56d.; Mariquita, 11s. 3d.; Lustianlan, 4g. dis. to 4 dis.; Chancelorswille, 7s. to 7s. 5d.

THURSDAY.—North Basset, 37%; West Basset, 31%; Dar Consols, 33%; Great South Tolgas, 11 to 11½; Lady Bertha, 4g.

FRIDAY.—South Caradon, 286, 290; West Basset, 31%; Par Consols, 21%; Sortridge Consols, 35-16, 3, 34, 7-16; Great Wheal Alfred, 10%, 11; Great Wheal Baddern, 27s. 5d.

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow: MONDAY.—In London, 1139 bars iron from Cronstadt, 135 pigs lead from Spain 66 bags copper ore from the Cape of Good Hope, 337 bags and 10 casks copper or om Londo, 1366 barrels tin from Holland, 64 casks zine from Belgium, 32 cask illed zine from Denmark.

INDAY.—In London, 109 casks lead ore from Ceylon, 49 casks copper ore from York.

iew York.

WEDESDAY.—In London, 49 bundles and 6 boxes copper from Bremen, 334 bars on from St. Petersburg, 4 tons cobalt and 1 cask nickel from Hamburgh, 2166 casks pelter from Hamburgh.

THUERDAY.—In London, 50 slabs copper from Genoa, 980 bars iron from Gothenurg, 4727 plates spelter from Hamburgh, 2900 slabs tin from Holland, 510 slabs tin com Belgium.

m Beigunn.

Fathax.—In London, 1746 bars iron from Cronstadt, 115 pigs lead and 213 bags
buskets copper ore from Spain, 20 casks black lead from Ceylon, 33 bags copper
from the Cape of Good Hope, 5105 cases spelter from Hamburgh, 300 slabs iin from
lland, 401 slabs from Singapore.

Saltpetre, during the past week, has been in active demand, and as much as 2.8.64, per cwt. advance has been in active demand, and as much as 2.8.64, per cwt. advance has been obtained for Bengal qualities. The quotations are now 7 to 3 per cent. refraction, 35s. to 36s.; 10 to 8 lbs. per cent., 31s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt. Much attention has been directed to the reduced stock on hand, as it is anticipated that, if deliveries continue up to the present averages, there will be a further deficiency before the coal of the year. the end of the year.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3971 tons of ore were sold, realising 27,4072. 193. 6d. The particulars of the sales were—Average standard, 1262. 10s.; average produce, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\); average price, 62. 18s.; quantity of fine copper, 303 tons 1 cwt. There will be no sale on Thursday next.

The Ticketing at Swansea, on Tuesday, consisted of 1875 tons of cope, which realised the sum of 23,6561. 18s. 6d. The Cobre Mines, 553 to ore, which realised the sum of 23,656/. 18s. 6d. The Cobre Mines, 553 tons, 8728/. 5s.; Cuba, 449 tons, 7010/.6s. 6d.; Berchaven, 432 tons, 4496/. 10s.; Knockmahon, 245 tons, 1766/. 5s.; French slag, 77 tons, 500/. 10s.; Castillan, 60 tons, 525/.; Peninsular, 22 tons, 119/. 7s.; Cape, 2 tons, 34/. 15s.; and the Great Barrier Mines, 32 tons (15 produce, 14/. 17s. 6d. per ton), 476/.—The next sale, Oct. 21, will be 180/t tons, from Cobre, Namaqualand, Algiers, Bershaven, Knockmahon, Namaqua, Holyford, Kapunda, Molland, Australian, Genca, and Tuscany.

The arrivals at Swansea include-from Caldera, 460 tons of silver ore and 435 tons of copper regulus; from Garrucha, 250 tons of copper ore; from St. Malo, 56 tons of silver ore; from Algiera, 120 tons copper ore. At Liverpool, on Wednesday, 161 tons of argentiferous copper ore, ex Daris, were sampled, for sale, in three lots, on 22d inst. by Rose Broth

The present prices of the precious metal are—Bar gold, 77s. 93d. per oz.; standard South American doubloons, 75s. per oz.; United States gold oin, 75s. 43d. per oz. (an advance of 1d. per oz.); bar silver, 5s. 2d. per

At Condurrow Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showedlast andit, 674, 9s. 8d.; income-tax paid on dues, 194, 10s. 6d.; Copper ans
sold, 51774, 11s. 10d.; difference on carriage, 11. 10s. 7d. = 52661, 8s. 7d. —
32661, 8s. 7d. —
3254, 17s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 9371, 6s. 8d.; 6n
3254, 17s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 9371, 6s. 8d.; 6n
3254, 17s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 9371, 6s. 8d.; 6n
3254, 17s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 9371, 6s. 8d.; 6n
3254, 17s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 931, 6s. 8d.; 6n
3254, 17s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 931, 6s. 8d.; 6n
3254, 17s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 931, 6s. 8d.; 6n
3254, 17s. 7d.; leaving balance
west, on Roberts's lode, a very marked improvement had taken piece. Vivi
they hoped, would be communicated to the deep adit by a 16 fm. cross-ce
expensive ground, in the course of the present month, when the shaft wou
with the utmost expedition, to explore the lode, and to facilitate the work
castern part of the mine. Taking the whole mine into consideration, the
opinion that the prospects had never shown a better aspect,

Wheal Loyel declared a dividend of U. per share on Sect.

Wheal Lovel declared a dividend of 1t. per share on Sept. 5.

Wheal Lovel declared a dividend of 14. per share on Sept. 5.

At West Wheal Providence meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. L.
in the chair), the accounts for June, July, and August were submitted and a
and a dividend of 10s. per share declared, payable on Sept. 20.

At Aifred Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—B
last audit, 1937t. 11s. 10d.; ores sold (lord's dues 1.18th, 235t. 17s. 3d.), 4930;

=5047t. 5s. 2d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 2778t. 5s. 3d.; leaving inf
avour of mine, 2269t. 19s. 11d. A dividend of 1334t. (4s. per share) was of
Capt. Matthew White reported that the lode in the 106, cast of Davey's engin
was from appearance quiet 10 ft. wide, and worth for copper or from 70t. to
fathom. The north lode, west from the winze sunk to the 90, was worth 80t.,
and the south lode in the stopes, east and west of winze, from 50t. to 60t. per
At the Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company meeting, on Monda
J. W. Dunsford in the chair', the accounts showed a balance in favour of the
turers of 53tl. 9s. 4d. A resolution was passed, recommending Mr. Maskay,
rector, in the room of Mr. G. B. Carr, who had resigned. The meeting adjon
Nov. 3. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminate
vote of thanks to the Chairman.
At Exmouth Consols meeting, yesterday (Mr. Broad in the chair
dress, 15d. 8s. 2d. = 23tl. 13s. 3d.—Balance last audit, 52t. 4s. 10t.; calls 17tl. 8s.; ores sold, 110t. 17s. 8d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers
in the estimated statement of liabilities and assets the balance against the in
82t. 19s. 7d., against which the ore at surface was valued at 200t. A call of
share was made.

At Ritton Castle Mine special general meeting, on Monday (Mr.
Mircs is the chair', the case of the second of the chair, held on the chair, the cast made.

At Ritton Castle Mine special general meeting, on Monday Miera in the chair), the resolutions passed at the special meeting, held were unanimously confirmed; since which the secretary informs us that has been duly registered as the Ritton Castle Mining Company (limitariansfers of shares hereafter to be made must give the distinctive nur shares, and be accompanied with the share certificates; and that the vayance must set forth the consideration, and bear the advactive nur shares, and be accompanied with the constraint, and bear the advactive nur shares will apply to the Bronfloyd Mining Company (limited), also duly At Wheel Ellen special meeting, on Tuesday, Capt. J. Hoskin pointed agent, in the room of Capt. Hunt, who had resigned; and Capt. At the South Garras Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts Planner last audit, 57t. 11s. 44t.; leadore soid, 26934. 6s. 4d; materials sold, sundries, 3d. 8s. 8d. = 2844d. 17s. 5d.—Mine cost, June, July, and Aug. merchants, 18th, 5364. 9s.; dues, 1674. 17s. 7d.; Itaving balance in fave turers 130d. 9s. 1d. Capts, John Champion and J. B. Champion reports the present prospects, the monthly samplings for the next quarter wisderably increased. At Ritton Castle Mine special general meeting, on Monday

At the United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts she halone last audit, 4360/15s, 91.; ores sold to Aug. 7 (less diues), 3504. 15s. 925. 11s.—Mine costs, July and August, 4686f. 19s. 5d.; merchants bille 111. 4s. 4d.; extra cost on account of new engine, 988f. 4s. 6d.; leaving blac your of adventurers, 4630f. 2s. 9d.

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on Monday (N

of their bargain; the pitch is taken at 41. 19s. per 10n.

At Molland, they are looking well. The lodes in the ends are producted in the production of the p

From East Wheal Russell, Capt. Goldsworthy reports that He hadged raily surveyed the mine, and found the whole of the plant and machinery in goodswier. From Wheal Trelawny (Oct. 9), Captains Bryant and Jenkin reportered by the statement of the

report.—We have resumed sinking Coryton's engine-shaft; it is sunk 5 ft. select 45. The lode in the 46, north of the shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stores of leaf; the same lovel south it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 6 outs, of lead per fin. A Magnetic the came lovel south it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 6 outs, of lead per fin. A Magnetic the cross-cut is extended west 13 fms. towards the lode. In driving scale branch is still small and unproductive.

From Clara Mine (Oct. 9), Capt. S. Trewethan reports—The rise is up from the back of the 20 about 10 feet; the lode is 5 feet wide, and yiesing able 15 outs, of orce per fin. The water is still coming out of the lode very powerfuls, a sinking fast in the old workings. We have suspended our dressing for a fartisk as the greatest part on surface is already dressed, and having but one give of a working on the lode, they cannot supply sufficient work to keep the part, regular employed on the floors, but this we shall be able to do as soon as the consument is accomplished in the old workings.

At the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica special Se the Clarendon Consolidated Milling Company needing, on Monday (Mr. J. W. Cater in the chair), in consequence are proprietors in attendance not being sufficient to constitute a regalance Deed of Settlement, it was aljourned until the 17th inst. The meet for the purpose of bringing the company under the Joint Stock Company in the Milling of the Company of the Company of the Milling of the Company of the Milling of the Company of the Milling of the Milling of the Company of the Milling of the Millin

The Mariquita Company have received despatches, of which the following is an abstract:—Santa Ana Mines for July: Cost, 29912; returns, \$10,715.—ing is an abstract:—Santa Ana Mines for July: Cost, \$13,990; returns, \$17,503.—Perma Mines for June: Cost, \$1599; returns, \$1195.

showed.

ept. 5. Mr. P. 1

producing

eial ge-be num-ting un-ting was ties Act, follow-

Harvey inder the lead; it Magar's south the

0,715. — INES for

The Castilian Mining Company monthly report for September:

We are getting on a little better than usual at Huldobro. The stopes have been giving better ore, and the produce from the furnace is of a nuch higher per centage. There is mothing very new to report on the works at the mines. I intend starting the new furnace about Sept. 6, and from that time upwards I think we may rely upon having sufficient water to keep it well supplied with mineral sands. The captain assures me that he shall make up 1200 quintals (about 50 tons) during the three quincenas corresponding to the Oct, pay-sheet. We shall soon make another slipment of ore.

The Poninsular Mining Company monthly report for September:

No. I Corpea Mins: The end diriving west in the 23 is worth 14 ton per fin.; the lode is excessively hard and time, and we are paying \$32 per vara 99. 17s per fin.) We have risen only 12 ft. in the back of the 23, and until then we cannot begin to stope. We have enomenced drifting from the bottom of the shaft, for the 30 fathen level. We have weighed in 96 quintals (about 45 tons) of dressed ore, and have underground and at surface about 12 quintals (about 35 tons) of rough ore to dress. We have not yet dressed any smalls at this mine, of which there is now a good pile.—Lead Mine: The branch of ore in the old works holds good for a greater length than I had expected, and the party of men employed have broken a pile of ore which, when dressed, will probably be equal to three times the cost. If the branch holds good, as at present, we shall be warranded in coulding the easterly driving, called Saa Angelmo level.

The I borian Mining Company monthly report for September:—

the party of men employed have broken a pile of ore which, when dressed, will probably be equal free times the cost. If the branch holds good, as at present, we shall be warranted in continuing the easterly driving, called San Anageino level.

The Iborian Mining Company monthly report for September:—
No. I Laza Mining: The San Andres level, on the branch, is without any particular cleange; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, but poor for lead; we occasionally break fine stones of copper ore. There has been an important change and discovery in the San Diego level: we yesterday intersected the lode, and broke some very good ore; I think there is every probability of having a good lode here. There is nothing unusual to report on in the stopes; those above the intermediate and the series are pretty merry worked out. We have dressed 340 quintuis doon to tone of the stopes; those above the intermediate and the stopes; those above the tone of the stopes are stone of the stopes; those above the stone of the stopes are stone or stone of the stopes; those above the stone of the stopes are stone or stone of the stopes of the stone of the stopes of the stone of the stopes of the stone of the stope in the prospect of the mine. The lode intersected is a strong one, and well defined, composed of quarts, blende, veins of ferruginous carbonate of lime, and shally sandsfone; at present, when the lode was intersected, the water continued to drain away rapidly from the old works, and by means of a tackic mounted on the old shalt, in the shallow addit, we have completely cleared the mine. The olde intersected is a strong one, and works, and by means of a tackic mounted on the old shalt, in the shallow addit, we have close to the sump. I have came poor, or nipped up, and can shally keep the water, which still continues to make close to the sump. I have summed as minutely as possible, and as well as the time worth, I should say, 3 to 90 or 90 or

now well in to hill, and we are about to cross-cut north.—J. Mason.

The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mining Company report, to Oct. 6:—

TRUPELSBREND LODE: In Louisen level, the stopes are producing about 6 cwts, of ore per fm. In Louisen level, in the end driving cast, the lode is 1-lin, wide, producing 2 to 3 cwts, of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will average 5 cwts, of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of Prederick's level are worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the end driving west mobitom of winze No. 3, the lode is 16 in. wide, worth 10 cwts, of ore per fm.—Schizoler Lode: The old shaft is cleared and cauched for surface 8; fms. The foundry work alluded to in my last we received an Wednesday last; since then we completed the romainder of the machinery went off quite satisfactority, and I hope in my next to work. I am glad to say it all went off quite satisfactority, and I hope in my next to report to you favourably us to the draining the old workings below adit.

The Pontgibaud Mining Company have a report from Cast Pricker's level.

and pump work in the old shaft, and have now set it to work. I am glad to say it all went off quite satisfactority, and I hope in my next to report to you favourably as to the draining the old workings below adit.

The Pontgiband Mining Company have a report from Capt. Rickard to the 4th inst., from which the following is extracted:—Pranal.: We have commenced africe in the back of the 70 metre level, against Bontoux's shaft, which is about 40 metres south of the long rise; the lode in this new rise is of a promising character, and worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The No. 2 stope south, on the Armand lode, is producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the No. 3 stope, north of the long rise, is producing 1½ for of ore per fm.; the No. 4 stope, north of the long rise, is producing 1½ for of ore per fm.; the No. 4 stope, north of the long rise, is producing 1½ for of ore per fm.; the No. 4 stope, north of the long rise, is producing 1½ for fm. We have now working in this mice into tribute pitches, by 11 men, at an average tribute of 32 frs. per ton of ore, 50 per cent. for lead.—Bankroor: The 20 gloying 28 men, at an average tribute of 131 frs. per ton of ore, 50 per cent. for lead.—Morent: Taylor's gine-ostatt is down from 8 to 9 metres below the 20, and the squand the sum of the state of the 20 metre level, is tarning out upwards of 1 ton of ore per fm. We have a party of men underenting the western part of the No. 6 lode in the adit level south, where it looks tolerably well: we estimate it to be worth 1½ on of ore per fm.—Kosiru: John's shaftmen are about fixing a sinking-lift, and will, in a few days, be in full course of sinking again. The fixen as inking-lift, north from John's shaft, is looking kindly, and yielding a little ore. The No. 3 stope in the back of the 45 ta yielding ½ ton of ore per fm. We have now working in this mine is tribute pitches, employing 47 men, at an average tribute of 131 frs. per ton of ore, the load in the present and has divided; the part driving on is worth ½ ton of ore per fm.. The No. 1 stop

things going on in the mines satisfactorily.

The Wildborg Mining Company have a very detailed report from their mines, descriptive of the various workings: which thus concludes—During the past month we have employed, on an average throughout the mine, 114 miners, but at the end of the month, and the commencement of this, we have 133. However, from the average number, 114, we have had 64 working on ore; and our estimate of the clear dressed ore, which the rough ore broken in the month will yield, is 130 tons. In the present month the produce will be greater, and will increase in proportion as more miners are put to work. As soon as we get men enough, we can rise from 250 to 300 tons of silver-lead ore per month, easily. The surface-works are making good propress, and will go on faster as soon as the harvest is completed, and more labourers can be got.

on the surface works are making good progress, and will go on faster as soon as the harvest is completed, and more labourers can be got.

The Copinpo Mining Company have advices from Checo to August 13.—
In the 30 fm. level cast of Price's shaft, no tode has been taken down since my last report; in the chiffion sinking below this level, west of this shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, 10 inches of which is ore from 26 to 28 per cent. In the stopes at the bottom of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, all of which is ore of 30 per cent. In the stopes at the bottom of the back of this level the lode is become small, and not rich; we shall set this piece of ground to the native miners to raise ore by the quintal. The cross-cut driving south in the 40 fm. level is progressing favourably; the lode in the chiffon sinking is the bottom of the 50 fm. level, east of Harman's shaft, the lode is a little improved, being now 2 ft. wide, 10 inches of which is ore 26 or 28 per cent. A cross-cut driving south in this level, the ground is hard for driving. The lode in the chiffon sinking west of Harman's shaft is the same also reported. Harman's shaft is now down 20 varas below the 60 fm. level; we shall sink 2 varas deeper, and then commence a cross-cut north, to intersect the lode. The lode in the end driving west of the shaft is much the same as last reported on; also the chiffon sinking below this level, east of the shaft. My remarks in my last with regard to the lode discovered in the oil part of the mine, as being 3 fathoms long by 2½ feet wide, we could not actrain the height or depth of the lode we had standing at that date, as we only cleared up 2 ft. below the top part. Since that date we have cleared up stiff and got down 2 fm. level; and here the lode presents the same appearance as on the top; therefore we cannot say how far it may continue going down. We have commenced to account say how far it may continue going down. We have commenced to account say how far it may continue going down. We have commenced to account say

proved, and that he contemplated making consucrante remutances to the board in ore and copper.

In the West Mariposa Gold Mining Company, several complaints have recently been made by shareholders that no meetings are called, and that they have not obtained any return of the capital, at the same time inviting co-operation to take legal proceedings against the directors. How far the existing shareholders will unite may be judged by their conduct towards Mr. Guedalla, and the gentlemen connected with the Stock Exchange who associated with him. In the month of January, in the large body of shareholders, perhaps fearing, as was then expressed, that they might have to contribute a small amount towards those expenses, absented themselves from the meetings, and, in consequence, those who did attend considered it preferable to accept the origin made by Mr. Ambrose Moore, to pay 4s, 6d. per share, instead of being involved in the uncertainty of Chancery proceedings, which might have extended user many years. Even the few sharcholders who did attend, and have received their money, did not contribute is, towards the expenses, os Mr. Gaedalla and his immediate friends paid the whole amount. The compromise in no way affected the absence, although, as we before stated, it is very doubtful whether they will unite for the purpose. We have been informed that Mr. Ambrose Moore has very recently paid the 4s, 6d. upon 1600 shares, but positively refused to pay any law expenses.

The Chancellorsville Frechold Gold Mining Company have received advised.

The Chancellorsville Freehold Gold Mining Company have expenses. The Chancellorsville Freehold Gold Mining Company have received advices from their agent at New York, announcing the shipment, in the Henry Chay, hand for Livespeol, of another consignment of gold from their mines in Viginia. The Henry Chay was to sail on the 24th of Sept., and may, therefore, soon be expected works of the company, and the machinery necessary for extracting the gold and silver, are progressing rapidly towards completion.

The Part Powel Mining the Management of the gold and silver, are progressing rapidly towards completion.

The Port Royal Mining Company is in a fair way of being wound-up, he difference with the promoters being settled. We are assured that if any share-like the trouble to apply to the secretary at the office he will receive the ideal that in the promoters of the property of the state. I deal that many of the state-ideal recently published are altogether without foundation.

The New Fort Bowen Mining Company will issue the prospectus in the

arse of the ensuing week.

A meeting of the Tenez Mines Company is convened for Nov. 4, to reduce the report of the manager upon the state of the company, and upon the invocements obtained since the last meeting.

The Great Wheal Yor United Mining Company have called a meeting.

In Foreign Mines, the market throughout the week has been dull.

In Foreign Mines, the market throughout the week has been dull. On Monday, Cobre Copper was dealt in at 37 to 56%, and yesterday they declined to 56. On Wednesday, Imperial Brazilian changed hands at 2% to 2%; United Mexican, 3%. On Thuraday, Imperial Brazilian were rather weaker, business being done at 2% to 2%; National Brazilian, 3. The only transaction officially recorded yesterday was in Cobre, at the price stated above.

In the Gold Mining Share market, the only feature worth recording is in Chancelloraville, which have been much enquired for during the week, and dealt in at 8s. The quotations in other securities of this description are merely nominal.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been steady, and notwithstanding the rise in the value of money has been well supported. On Monday, Australian Agricultural changed hands at 24; Canada, 111; ditto, 6 per Cent., Jan. and July, 112; Crystal Palace, 2; London General Omnibus, 3%; National Discount Company, 5%; North of Europe Steam, 15½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 76; Scottish Australian Investment, New, 1½ on Tuesday, Canada Improved to 112; Crystal Palace were rather lower, 1½ to 2; English and Australian Capper, 1; Peninsular and Oriental and Royal Mail Steam were also lower, 1909, 1909, 1909, 1919

The number of steam-engines reported in Browne's Cornish Engine Re-porter for the month of August is 46. The average duty of 11 pumping engines is 70-0 millions of 1bs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 ewt. of coals; the average duty of 10 rotary whim engines is 18-0 million lbs.; and the average duty of two stamping engines is 44-1 million lbs.

Mining Prospects.—The general tone and character of the Mining Market is steadily improving, and as the period for the compulsory registration of those companies extra-judicial to the Stannarios under the new Act approaches, we shall expect to see a still more decided advance in prices. The wholesome provision which, under the new law, will make necessary the insertion of the consideration money in all transfers, is one which cannot be deemed otherwise than satisfactory—at any rate, its absence has for years been deemed a crying evil. The transfer of shares of these registered companies will in future assimilate in form to those of other established companies, and hence by their uniformity, and the genuine character of each transaction which the consideration will stamp upon them, tend to engender confidence on the part of the public; and if the other provisions of the new Act are found to work well, we shall hope, before many months be passed, to see the shares of legitimate mining companies rank in value and character proportionately to railway, insurance, and other such like property.

Gold.—M. Le Chevalier, the great French political economist, has calculated that the amount of gold imported into Europe from California and Australia reaches now (in round numbers) the sum of 106,000,000. sterling. This sum is equivalent to the whole amount of coined gold which existed in Western Europe before the year 1849! It requires no great amount of sagacity to conjecture what astounding, and yet unforcesen, changes such an infusion of blood, or finencial electricity, into the body social will produce. We ought, therefore, to be doubly careful about the soundness of our enterprise, in such a crisis, lest we may, after all, find out that "it is not all gold that glitters."—J. Lotsky: Gower-street.

LEAD ORES. Shipments of Ore at Aberystwith from 1st January to 31st August, 1856. BLENDE. Tons c. Corper. Lisburne Cwmystwith East Daren ... East Daren
Goginan
Cefu Brwyno
Cwm Erfin
Weish Potosi
Rheidol United
Liwynmalees
Eagair Mwyn
Nanteos 43 16 ndwr Mawr . Nanty Tyllwyd Court Grange Court Grange
Cwm Daren
Aberyffrwydd
Eaglebrook
Cae-Cynon
Nant-y-Creia
Dalrhiw
Lletty-hen
Bronfloyd
Llanarth
Trerddole 12 12 42 0 1 81/6 37 19 1 14 7 10 21 0 5 7 0 916 Taliesin Esgair Llee Nant-y-Car Total 5929 13 770 15 66 0 Shipments of Ore at Aberystwith during the month of August,

Daren Tyllwyd 79 7 ... 21 10 609 14 184 7 LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 3d October. Tons. Purchasers. Newton, Keates, & Co. Walker, Parker, & Co. Price per ton. ... £20 10 0 ... 9 3 0 ... 30 10 Wheal Trelawny. Locke, Blackett, & Co. Sims, Willyams, & Co. £23 10 Panther Company. ditto s, Willyams, & Co. Ticketing at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, 9th October.

cting at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell

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, Walker, Parker, & Co.
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Walker, Parker, & Co. Walker, Parker, & Co. J. P. Eyton. 15 15 25 25 26 ditto
Rhoswydol
Dyfngwm ditto ditto Walker, Parker, & Co. J. P. Eyton. 10 5 0 13 13 0 13 11 6

BLACK TIN. Sold during the month of September.

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ditto	42341040104	1	4	1	25	*****	62	5	0	101100				ditto

Great Polgooth ... 6 14 0 13 ... £56 0 0 0 £599 12 Pedn-an-dreaUnited 2 10 1 18 £5 0 0 0 £599 12 ditto 3 13 2 14 75 0 0 276 2

> COPPER ORES. Sampled September 17, and sold at Swansea October 7, 1856.

į	Mines.	Tons. 1	Produce.	. P	rice.		Mines. Tons. Produce.	p,	ries	a
٠	Cobre	. 60	. 15%	£15	7	0	Berehaven114 93 £	0	0	
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	ditto	. 50	201/	10	è	a	ditto 10% 1	0	8	- 0
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	ditto	90	. 13%	13	10	0	Knockmahon, 74 10 %	9	12	0
ı	ditto	. 00	. 13%	13	0	6			6	0
н	ditto	. 75	. 13%	12	18	6	ditto 71 8½		11	ă
П	ditto	. 62	. 23 %	24	0	6				-
	Cuba	. 85	. 14	13	5	6	Pronch Stor 77		14	0
	ditto	83	14	19	10	ŏ	French Slag 77 82		10	0
١	ditto	80	142	14	43	-	Castilian 55 8%	8	15	0
ı	ditto	79	143	12	2	0	ditto 5 93g	3	15	0
1	ditto	10	. 14%	13	18	0	Great Barrier 32 15 1		17	6
1	ditto	/1	. 14%	14	5	0	Peninsular 22 5%			6
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ĺ	Knockmahon	24	5	1766		0 1	Cape 2 3			
1	French Slag	7	7	500	10	0			10	0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. Amount, £1186 10 2134 16 2583 1 2300 18 5663 17 4635 11 1644 5 1175 4 525 0 119 7 1688 9 opper Miners' Company P. Grenfell and Sons
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.
Vivian and Sons Williams, Foster, and Co.
Williams, Foster, and Co.
Mines Royal Company
Spitty Copper Company
Mason and Elkington
P. Bankart 60 22 128 1875 £23,656 18 6

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, Oct. 21.—Cobre 41, 71, 63, 58, 56, 53, 14, 102, 55, 29, 2—Namaqualand 45, 44, 42, 40, 34, 4, 27, 35, 24—Algiers 80, 76, 70, 67—Berchaver, 110, 102, 75—Knockmahon 71, 64—Namaqua 56, 55—Holyford 30, 11—Kapunda 31-Molland 29—Australian 7—Genoa 6—Tuscany 2, 1,—Total, 1804 tons. £113 12 0 AVERAGES OF LAST SALE. Standard. £117 14 0 112 11 6

COPPER ORES.

Sampled September 24, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, October 9.

Mines.
st Basse
ditto
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Great Wheal Alfred ...
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United Mines ditto
ditto
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Carvannall
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South Crenver
ditto ditto Par C ditto ditto ditto ditto North Frances..... ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto Sithney Wheal Buller.. Great Work ditto Truthall.... 25

West Basset
Wheal Buller
Carn Brea
Par Consols
Alfred Consols
North Basset
Great Wh. Alfred.
Great South Tolgas
United Mines
Rosewarne United.
Levant
Halamanning
Wheal Charlotte 507 406 334 305 300 218 215 210 162 115 113 100

TOTAL PRODUCE.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. Mines Royal Company Vivian and Sons Vivian and Sons
Freeman and Co.
Grenfell and Sons
Crown Copper Company
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.
Williams, Foster, and Co. 358 534 100 244 Williams, Foster, and Co. 745 6586 8 9 9 Spitty Copper Company 337 2242 17 8 Mason and Bikington 389 2219 0 6 F. Bankart 192 955 15 6 Copper Miners' Company 205 2105 8 4 ... 3971 £27,407 19 6

NO SALE on Thursday next, the 16th October.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro,—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2391—Marke Velley 410—West Caradon 359—Bedford United 176—Holmbush 179—Collacombe 159—North Wheal Robert 121—Sortridge Consols 121—Wheal Friendship 117—Wheal Arthur 117—Kelly Bray 161—South Bedford 1011—Calstock Consols 160—Great Sheba Consols 91—Wheal Russell 71—Wheal Zion 69—Devon and Cornwall 65—Lady Bertha 40—West Collacombe 36—Virtuous Lady 23—Wheal Cupid 13.—Total, 4827 tons.

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1350	******	2788	***	832	***	15 604	13	0	***	102	7	0	***	70	5	0	***	84	0		
											0	0	***	66	16	0	***	79	10		
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1854	*****	5054	***	6%	***	29,134	6	0	***												
1855	******	4948	***	774	***	33,960	12	0	***												
						35,904 presses t															

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INTRODUCTION TO THE USE OF THE MOUTH-BLOWPIPE, with a Description of the Boards, The District Mouth-BLOWPIPE, with a Description of the Blowpipe Characters of the more important Mine Translated and compiled from the works of Scheerer, Platiner, and others, by H. F. Blankord. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henricita-street, Covent Garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

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Vol. I.—Ventilation by the Steam-Jet; by James A. Longridge.—Experiments on the Sciative Value of the Purnace and Steam-Jet; by Nine. Wood, F.G.S.—Address on the same subject; by Wm. Armstrons, jun.—Furnace and Steam-Jet Ventilation Compared; by Wm. Barkus, Thos. J. Taylor, and M. B. Robson.—Ventilation and Gues of Chail Miness, by Wm. Barkus, —Prouds of the Subsistence of Fire-Damp in a state of high tension in sitar; by Thos. J. Taylor.—Safely-Lamps; by Nuch. Wood, F.G.S., and T. Y. Hall.—Comparative Facilities for Ventilation gib pip and Rise Workings; by G. C. Greenwell.—Choice-Damp, and the Means of Counteracting its Effects; by Junes A. Longridge.—Kind's Improvements in Boring; Waring's Coal Cutting Michine; Water as a Ventilating Power; by Horbert Mackworth.—Penetrating Dangerous Gases; Extent and Probable Daration of the Northern Coal Field; by T. Y. Hall.—Minnes and Mining in the North Staff rushive Coal Field; by John Hadley.—East Somerset Coal Field; by G. U. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses of England the Coal Field; by G. Vol. III.—Analyses

.-Analyses of Rocks of the Coal Formation; by Hugh Taylor .- Practic Vol. III.—Analyses of Rocks of the Coal Formation; by Hugh Taylor.—Fractice with Gas at Blowers; by P. S. Read,—Coal Districts of Erokin and Rodosto (Ottoman Empire); by H. G. Longridge.—Theory of the Ventilation of Coal Mines; by J. J. Atkinson.—Conveyance of Coal underground in Coal Mines; by Nich. Wood, F.G.S. London; Published for the Institution at the Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fixet-street, London, where the volumes can be had, together or separate.

Datices to Correspondents.

- Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.
- DOPPER SMELTINO —Sir.: From the numerous communications I had seen in your Journal, as well as your remarks from time to time, I had anticipated that the miners would have shown some greater activity. It was stated that a prospectus was about to be issued: several weeks have elapsed, and still there are no signs of any such document appearing before the public. It is by no means desirable that any under haste should be exercised, but the old proverb ought to be borne in mind, "Delays are dangerous." Already great doubts are thrown on the feasibility of the undertaking, and vacilitation will be fatal, and afford another triumph to the smelter.—Consumer: Birmingham, Oct. 8.
- Smolter.—Consumer: Eirmingham, Oct. 8.

 Advertising Brokess.—Siz: Complaint has often been made in your Journal of the tricks of some of the advertising brokers; my own experience confirms the truth of the alleged malpractices. Only last week, a broker not far from Birchin-lane offered by advertisement in your Journal three shares in a certain mine at 31½, 1 wrote by next post acceptant the offer. Receiving no roply for some days, I wrote again, when I received the offer. Receiving no roply for some days, I wrote again, when I received the offer. Receiving no roply for some days, I wrote again, when I received the offer a mode of conducting business is not calculated to lower the character of brokers generally? There are, I know, many honourable exceptions, to whom such censures cannot apply, and to whose integrity I am willing to testify. It think, they owe a daty to their profession and the public, to expose and denounce such irregularities, by whomsoever practised. Objection has been made to advertising the privos of shares, but I do not concur in t. When fairly conducted, I consider it a ready and satisfactory mode of bringing together the seller and buyer of shares.—A Holder of Missos Shares: Bromsgroet, 6ct. 4.
- together the seller and buyer of shares.—A Holder of Minist Shares: Industry sproce, 6ct. 4.

 Fort Bowes Mine.—"A Large Holder" (Hampstead).—Capt. Tregoning returned from the mines by the last packet from Jamaies; but in consequence of the lumented death of Capt. Pauli, he will shortly leave England on his return to the mines.

 West Caradon.—Sin: We were informed, through the medium of your Journal, that we could obtain all information recarding this mine by applying to Mr. Crouch, the purser, Liskeard, and that the committee meet twice a month at the offices of the Chairman, 4, George-yard. This is an evasion to the question put to Mr. Crouch in your Journal of Sept. 20—Is West Caradon to be a medium for draining Craddock Moor? How is Mr. Crouch concerned with Gonamena? Capt. Taylor is the agent for both Craddock Moor and West Caradon, and several of the ends of the latter mine are within a few fins, of the boundary of the former. How was it that Capt. Dunstan seceded? These are plain questions, and should be answered without equivocation. The majority of shareholders have not time to write letters to Mr. Crouch, and he must be better employed than in answering the questions of every single shareholder. The points above mentioned have for a considerable period engrossed their attention, and it would be highly satisfactory to the proprietary if, through the medium of your Journal, they could receive a definite reply, as, until such arrives, I, as well as many others, believe there is more than meets the eye-
- CLARINDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—This company runs the risk of losing the advantage of being brought under limited liability through the neglect of the shareholders. It is necessary that twenty proprietors should be in attendance; but, notwithstanding every exertion was made to "whip" them in at the meeting on Monday, they could only succeed in getting thirteen. If they fail to attend at the adjourned meeting, they must take the consequences of working with unlimited liability. There is an old adage—"What is everybody's business to make the consequences of working with unlimited liability.
- is nobody"...

 Zettal Pales France . Sin: From all reports, it appears that the defalcations of William James Robson amount to about 83,000%, and although in this case there is no culpability attached to the directors, yet every one must exhanolledge that they have shown great carelessness and laxity of management. If the administrative reformer, Mr. Samuel Laing, would govern the nation in the same manner as he appears to have exercised his supervision of his transfer clerk, I am afraid there would be more Government jobs and mismanagement than at present. Surely, the great Mr. Scott Russell, the builder of the monster leviathan ship, the sceretary of the Great Exhibition, whose comprehensive mind would grasp everything, we might suppose, would not have overlooked any errors in the financial departments of the cashishment! The only conclusion that can be arrived at is that the directors had so much business of their own to look after, that they could not attend to such a bagstelle as the Crystal Painee. Here you will allow me to allude to a canard which appeared in the Morning Post, and has some the round of the papers: it atates that the diffequent, a few years since, was living in a room in Chancerylane at a rent of is, 6d. per week. This is entirely erroneous. Some years since he had an establishment at Myddleton-square, Islington: he was then holding a responsible situation on the Great Northern Railway, and at that period the lady whom he married brought him a portion of 16000. or 70000. His subsequent career is well knows. It would seem now that the rule which appears to govern public companies is, that when the directors are not dishonest, they are carciess and incompation, so that, in either way, the public must less their company.—W. E.: Oct. 8 Lace Favons. - Sin: From all reports, it appears that the defalcations of

HE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1855.

BEING THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the Companium of Beilish Mining (published in 1843), Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.

FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal de, the Dividends and Per centage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companium and Honors, &c.

FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, entaining Statistics of the Metal and Property of Indianal Property of Mines, Aso, a FEW COPIES and the Dividends and Per centage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companium and Property of Indianal Property of Mines, Aso, a FEW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, a FEW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, a FEW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, a FEW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, a FEW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Aso, and EW COPIES and British Property of Mines Associated Associa

gestions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by—A Subscaline 1: Obtaicall, Oct. 6.

West Caunais Minino Company.—Sir: From a circular I have just received, I find
that the committee of management have issued a notice calling a meeting, to be
held in Birmingham on the 20th inst., in consequence of a sufficient number of the
preference shares not being taken. It is then proposed to adopt some definite steps
for earrying on the mine, or else take into consideration the propriety of windingup the sifisirs of the company, and disposing of the mine and materials. I trust
that, after so much has been expended, and now that Wheal Regent has been acquired at so triding a cost, the good sense of the shareholders will prevent them
from adopting such a course. We may be now about to receive the reward of our
labours, but, owing to the apathy of a few, are likely to lose all that we have subscribed. What I would propose is, that if the shareholders do not support the committee of management, they should wind-up the aff-irs, and form a new company.
They may rect assured that there is a sufficient number who will support them, but
who now hold back, as they do not wish to pay their money to work the property
of thers.—N. T. H.: Northampton, Oct. 8.

Astruatan Mining Company.—The liquidation of this property commenced on Oct. 1,

who now hold back, as they do not wish to pay their money to work the proporty of others.—N. T. H.: Northampton, Oct. 8.

Asymana Missins Company.—The liquidation of this property commenced on Oct. 1, and, by the agreement entered into between Senor de Grimaldi and Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie must be finally terminated by March 1. In former trustees have nothing to do with the present arrangements: their functions crased at the time they transferred the property over to the agent of the Duchess of Rianzares.

One Interested "(City).—A meeting will shortly be held of the Waller Gold Mining Company. Mr. Hudson has returned from the mines, but no report has been published. It appears that he and his colleagues have not been in accord. It is expected that the latter gentleman will soon arrive in England, when explanations will, no doubt, be given as to the cause of the misunderstanting which has hitherto existed. There is every probability that the company will be enabled to get rid of their debts at a rebate of 50 per cent. The prospects of the mine are of the most encouraging nature, and when all liabilities are discharged, there is every anticipation that the works will progress satisfactorily.

BONAL BERTISH BANK.—Siz: Mr. Macgregor, the M.P. for Glasgow, states that, since 1852, when he was returned to Parliament, he resolved never to have anything to do with a joint-stock company. I remember, long after that period, he was Chairman of the Royal Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide Bank, and in the direction was likewise Humphrey Brown, Esq. M.P. The project, after struggling for two or three years, fell to the ground, and no money was returned to the shareholders. The solicitors were Messes. Mullens and Paddison, of the Royal British Bank.—Scatt: Horsham, Oct. 9.

"A Shareholder at 10s. Premium" (Hove).—The British Australian Gold Mining Company is still in existence. The secretary is Mr. Ward, and he has stated that

holders. The solicitors were Messrs. Mullens and Paddison, of the Royal British Bank.—Scarr: Horsham, Oct. 9.

"A Shareholder at 10s. Premium" (Hove).—The British Australian Gold Mining Company is still in existence. The secretary is Mr. Ward, and he has stated that he is willing at all times to afford information to bona hie shareholders. Whether the directors will ever pay a dividend to the proprietary, we opine, considering the present aspect of gold mining companies, to be extremely doubtful. The information our correspondent requires, no doubt, he will obtain at the offices.

Wheat Geskus.—Shr: I trust that now we have an efficient management, both in London and at the mine, we shall be enabled to triumph over our past difficulties. From the ability of Capt. Richards, the resident agent, and the careful supervision of Capt. John Thomas, of West Providence, we may hone for better results. The mine is now being prose cuted vigorously, and operations conducted in a different spirit than heretofore.—J. H. S.: Hayle, Oct. 9.

MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.—Sir: For a considerable period, whenever mining has been the subject of conversation among people of small capital, great disrepute has been thrown on it, and they have been cautioned to have nothing to do with mining, it being stated that the agents are not to be trusted, and the committees not much better. There are some black sheep amongst us, I will confess, but these have been generally put up to their tricks by some canning solicitor from London, who cares naught about mining, but merely wants to sell shares. It is these knaves who injure mineral enterprise, and not us: they induce people to buy shares, which they say are paid up, when they are not. Such men ought to be punished. True, when a miners "knocked," some poor men may lose money—they go into it as a speculation, and know what they have to expect; but look at the thousands ruined by the failure of the last two banks—consider the position of some insurance companies. When it is daily regarded how thes

Redruth, Oct. 9.

WHEAL JAMAICA COMPANY.—This company has not at the present time any stamp-heads ercoted, the ore being merely hand-dressed: 55 tons of copper ore of mixed quality have been received at Liverpool and sold—the first class realised 23/. per ton, and the second 13/.

quality have seen received at Liverpool and sold—the distribution, and the second 131.

New Joint-Rigge Companies Act. 1859.—Sir: Shareholders in many companies appear to overlook the great advantage of being under limited liability, and at some future day they may find that they are called upon to pay dearly for their neglect. Some directors at the present time, from unaccountable reasons, are not taking the necessary steps to bring companies within the provisions of the Act, and in such cases proprietors ought to call meetings, and compel them to do so. In other increasing where meetings have been called, shareholders, who no doubt have considered it a mere formal business, have failed to attend, and thus, from an insufficiency in number to form a legal meeting, have deprived the directors of the power of placing the company under limited liability.—An Old Subscribers: Oct 8.

MENT MARIPOSE COMPANY.—We are informed that Mr. Linds, of King's Arms-yard, has been applied to by several shareholders in this company, and succeeded in obtaining the return of 4s. 6d. per share. There are numerous applications at the present time pendings.

present time pending.

"Young Smelter."—The publication of the prespectus of the new Smelting Company is unavoidably postponed until next wrek.

THE MINING ASSOCIATION.—SHE: Some time since, a Mining Association was formed, and several parties connected with mining held a meeting; rules were formed for its management, subscriptions for carrying it on were paid, and a committee of several of the most influential gentlemen was chosen. Since then, very little has been heard of it. I should be obliged if any of your correspondents could inform me what has become of it, or if the subscription, or any part, has been returned?

—E. K.: Oct. 10.

MINE SPECULATION.—Sip: A short time.

me what has become of it, or if the subscription, or any part, has been returned?

MINE SPECULATION.—Sir: A short time since I purchased two hundred 12,000th shares in a new mining company, the prospectus issued by the promoters setting forth the capital as being divided into 12,000 shares. By a subsequent prospectus, in which I have not acquiesced, the mine is divided into 21,000 shares, thus reducing my interest one-half: I purchased 1-16th, but I am now told I must be satisfied with 1-324. The course adopted appears to be paipably unjust, and as such transactions are of frequent occurrence, I shall be happy to hear the opinion of some of your readers on the means I shall adopt to enforce my just claim.—I. S.: Oct. 9.

WEST MARIPOSA MINING COMPARY.—Sir: Are the directors of this company going to call a public meeting? Their mants have been long since before the public. Will they render us justice—at least, let us know how our money has been expended? It would be much better they should show us their pass book, like Mr. Humphrey Brown has done at the Royal British Bank, than thus, as they appear to be about to do, "die and make no sign."—A VICTIM TO GOLD MINING: Leicester, Oct. 9.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MININ.—At the meeting held on Monday it was proposed to take into consideration at an adjourned meeting whether the company should be brought under the New Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856, with limited liability. The peculiar constitution of this company has been a subject of great hardship to the existing shareholders, who have, in fact, been wholly powerless. If a new director was to be elected, the shareholders had no voice in the matter, and it is only by curriety the present board submits a candidate to the general body, and even then the shareholders can merely recommend his election. Under such circumstances, it behaves the proprietors to attend the adjourned meeting, to vote for the future operations of the company being carried on under the new Act.—E.: Holloway.

Australian Corbitliers and once the meetin

operations of the company being carried on under the new Act.—E.: Holloway.

UNIBALIAN CORDILERA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: A large sum of money is
said to be in the hands of Mr. Towne (firm of Morrice, Towne, and Co., Cannonsaid to be in the hands of Mr. Towne (firm of Morrice, Towne, and Co., Cannonsuret) and General Wooldridge, directors. I hope, therefore, the whenholders
will meet as early as possible, to assertian the state of their affairs. This scheme
has never held any meeting, and has now no offices; it is, therefore, time ateps were
taken. There is a time when forbearance coasses to be a virtue, and I think in this
case that time has arrived.—A Shareholder: Shoreham, Oct. 8.

has never held any meeting, and mass are accessed to be a virtue, and I think in this taken. There is a time when forbearance coases to be a virtue, and I think in this case that time has arrived.—A SHARHOLDER: Shoreham, Oct. 8.

THE GENERAL INDUSTRY LIFE AND FIRE AND SIGE FUND FIRENDLY SOCIETY.—SIR: My name has been published in your Journal as a director in this company: this having been done without my knowledge or consent, I request you will be so good having been done without my knowledge or consent, I request you will be so good as to announce that I am not, and never have been, a director in the company in question.—Wal. Bowles: Craeen.hill, Oct. 4.

'G. M." (Lincoln).—There was an association entitled the Melbourne Gold Mining Association. The Earl of Davon was the chairman, Mr. W. Servantes was the secretary, and Mr. R. Moore was connected with it. They dispatched some parties to Australia, but how their contract was terminated we are unable to say. The company was not legally wound-up; it was one of those associations which perished by inanition. It was stated the workmen descrited them, and consequently they were procluded from prosceduing the undertakings they intended.

DEATH IN THE DISTILLENY.—A correspondent from Wakefield states, that had a proper system of ventilation been applied, the accident at Worcester, whereby five lives were lost, would not have occurred. In a well where he was at work, when particular winds prevailed, he found the carbonic acid gas very strong. There was a foundation wall between this and the cellar of the house affect grate to the cellar, and of a pipe, he made a communication from the house fire-grate to the cellar, and of a pipe, he made a communication from the house fire-grate to the cellar, and of a pipe, he made a communication from the house fire-grate to the cellar, and of a pipe, he made a communication from the house fire-grate to the cellar, and of a pipe, he made a communication from the house fire-grate to the cellar, and of a pipe, he made a communication

opeast shaft; and on this principle he feels confident he would be enabled to ventilate distilleries, or any buildings, vats, &c., where foul air is found.

LEYAST MINERAL COMPANY.—Although subsequently it is the object of the directors to explore the various mineral deposits in Syrin and the Levant, yet at present it is their intention solely to confine themselves to the working of the mines of emery. The principal of these are in the island of Naxos, and from 2000 to 3000 tons are shipped annually from thence. The introduction of railroads in the East will give a great imputus to the operations of this association.

a great impetus to the operations of this association.

Subsciences is America.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the Mining Journal, by ordering it from a pookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Pakernoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the grineipal booksellers and newsagents on the other side of the Atlantic.

The Tin and Lead Returns for the quarter ending sent, will be given in our next.

- * The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the neces-sary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.
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THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11, 1856.

Our information on monetary matters is invariably correct. Financial questions, in their broad sense, are not subjects which necessarily require our continuous observation or comment. Finance, no doubt, is the pivot on which all enterprise turns; but, nevertheless, its influence is not so constantly fluctuating on matters identified with mining as to demand that special and frequent mention which is necessary in the more specu-

on which all enterprise turns; but, nevertheless, its influence is not so constantly fluctuating on matters identified with mining as to demand that special and frequent mention which is necessary in the more speculative branches of British commerce; and it is only at particular periods that it is requisite to draw attention to it. The present moment is essentially one of those. A very critical period is just now passing over, and an important era is clearly beginning in the monetary world, consequently in every department of trade and commerce.

For some time past the money markets of this country, and the Continent generally, have been seriously deranged, in consequence, chiefly, of an extraordinary drain of specie for France; until, at last, it has reached to such a height, that either the demand must cease, or the Bank it has reached to such a height, that either the demand must cease, or the Bank it has reached to such a height, that either the demand must ecase, or the Bank it has reached to such a height, that either the demand must ecase, or the Bank it has reached to such a height, that either the demand must ecase, or the Bank it has reached to such a height, that either the demand must ecase, or the Bank it has reached to such a height, that either the demand must ecase, or the Bank it has reached to such a height that the drain. If the French panic subsisties, confidence will be quickly restored, and the reflux of money to this country will be even more rapid than the drain. If the panic continues, and paper-money be brought into circulation by the use of paper; but if it be decreased, as many consider it will, if adopted at all, the impetus which will be given to every description of enterprise and speculation will, perhaps be no increase of circulation by the use of paper; but if it be decreased, as many consider it will, if adopted at all, the impetus which well be a probable and projection of no common kind. All branches are in a wholesome nearly ceased. Commercial and mercantile matters, which

withholding their money, and placing it in matters of British originand use.

Notwithstanding Acts of Parliament and the appointment of Government Inspectors, it is our painful duty still to record that in our collieries there yet exists a great disregard of human life. In the case we are now about to comment upon, it appears that on the part of the proprietor there has been shown a great carelessness and laxity of management. Two men, Samuel Samer and Samuel Hongson, were killed by an explosion of fire-damp at the Grange Lane Colliery, belonging to Mr. Joseff Stenton, of Ecclesfield. This gentleman is the owner of seven pits at Grange Lane, the shafts of which extend over an area of eight acres: six of them are ironstone mines, and the other, in which the explosion occurred, is a coal mine, the coal being got not for sale, but to melt the ironstone won from the other pits. The coal pit has been recently sunk, and was almost devoid of ventilation. The workings comprised but one "benk," and the accident occurred when there were but four men in the pit. It was stated by one of the witnesses that the explosion was caused by Fox, the underground steward, entering the "benk," in which there was an accumulation of inflammable gas, with a lighted candle; this, however, he denied. Out of the four men in the pit at the time two are deceased, and, therefore, can bear no evidence as to their untimely fate. It appears from the evidence of Fox, who is much injured, that he was engaged by Mr. Stenton to look after the ironstone and coal pits at Grange Lane, both in the workings below and at the top of the shafts. On the day of the accident he arrived at the coal pit a little before soven o'clock in the morning; helped to fill some carts; afterwards filled a water barrel; assisted in unloading some hay, and, for the first time that day, descended to look at the underground works at half-past ten o'clock. Smith enquired of him if he were going to try the "benk," a little further ahead, in which an accumulation of sulphurous ga When he undertook the stewardship there was no ventuation at since he had been there some improvements had been made. From the tenor of the evidence of this witness, which it is here unnecessary further to dilate upon, it would appear that the men went down at what hour they pleased, and that so long as the work was done for the proprietor all regulations were disregarded. He further stated that on occasions he had never been in the pit at all, being engaged in filling ironstone by Mr. STENTON'S orders, and various other jobs attached to the works.

Mr. STENTON, the proprietor, stated that he had paid STEER, his previous underground steward, 24s, per week, but owing to some disagreement about the ropes, they had parted, and until he could better suit himself, he had engaged Fox, at 10s. per week (which, as Mr. Monton observed, would be at the rate of 17d, per week for each pit, to look after the reads we had the rate bedsite.

about the ropes, they had parted, and ultil the control had engaged Fox, at 10s, per week (which, as Mr. Morron observed, would be at the rate of 17d. per week for each pit, to look after the ventilation, and keep the owner free from responsibility). Further, they had two lamps in the office to try the "benk" with; it afterwards appeared neither of these were in working order. He was told on Monday the pit was not fit to work in, but, nevertheless, he allowed the men to go down on Tuesday. In reply to Mr. Morron, Fox said the furnace fire was not put in operation more than once a week. The rules which have been lately adopted by Mr. Stennon have not been approved of by the Secretary of State, and, therefore, are of no value. In summing up the evidence, the

age he r cour ere ar neral en confide ing tends

enera at Briti nefit by states :

or stated that there was certainly never greater negligence, inattenor ignorance, displayed by an underground steward, than in this inbut whether it was of such a character as to justify a charge of
such death; adding they felt called upon to express a strong opinion
the pit was in a very bad state of management, and defectively venwe was informed the Government Inspector will take proceedagainst Mr. STENTON, under the new Act of Parliament for regulatobservating of collieries.

We are informed the Government Inspector will take proceedseguint Mr. Stenton, under the new Act of Parliament for regulatseguint Mr. Stenton, under the new Act of Parliament for regulatseguint Mr. Stenton, under the new Act of Parliament for regulatseguint of collieries.

The above is a brief resume of the inquest held on the unfortunate men
in in this instance it will be seen, have been sacrificed to the cupidity
the owner of the colliery. A direct contravention has been made
file per week, not only to look after the ventilation of the pit, but, likesupposed to be employed as a common labourer, loading carts, &c.
former steward states that Mr. Stenton would go to no expense; the
sector says that the lamps were not in proper order—in fact, it would
ger that the sole desire of the proprietor was to obtain the greatest
season of work at the least cost, regardless of human life, and reckless of
desired according to the sector of the proprietors, must be taught to know
that, in this instance, an example will be made. Owners of colinies, whether they be large or small proprietors, must be taught to know
the they cannot play with life. Property has its rights, but, at the same
is, it must not be regardless of its duties.

To a considerable period the accidents in coal mines have attracted the
ention of the community. In order that some check should be placed
or the coalowners, and protection afforded to the men, not only from their
seguint odes of regulations were laid down, and these were further conined by Acts of Parliament. These must be strictly carried out; proper
peans must be appointed to supervise undertakings; their capabilities
well to be such as would give confidence, not only to their employers
be the workmen engaged under them. How could Mr. Stenton have
ingined that a man could look after seven pits, superintend the ventilatin, load carts, and other labouring work, for the munificent remuneratin of 10s. per week?

At present we make no further comments, but we are much mistaken

we make no further comments, but we are much mistaken At present we make no further comments, but we are much mistaken [Mr. Monron, the Government Inspector, does not yet have a further squiry into the case; so that for the future Mr. Stenton will be obliged account his mining operations with more care, although probably he sayed obtain underground stewards at the minimum rate of wages which is liberality allows them.

Notwithstanding the vast resources of our mining properties in this ideal and their enormous returns, they have hitherto been regarded by most of our great capitalists (except those immediately concerned) as a grat swindle, or a grand systematic humbug, because a few, we say a few emparatively, have, by injudicious management, lost what they embeds in mining speculations.

The atounding revelations disclosed by the British Bank failure ought to such the world a lesson: before the great searchers of all commercial permits—the Bankruptcy Court—it has been proved the only remunerative portion of the estate is the Welsh mining property. Had this been posely managed, what might have been the issue? The same recklessas of conduct and inefficiency of management, no doubt, on proof, will have characterised this as all their other proceedings.

It is to be lamented that the system of Minno has been so much neglected, and that the few prizes in the grand lottery should have attracted the capidity of the multitude who foolishly wish and expect, by the outgests, whose extensive properties rumour has multiplied a thousand fold.

systs, whose extensive properties rumour has multiplied a thousand fold, for persons, except those actually engaged in these pursuits, are aware fite difficulty of arriving at the true status of this important element of are natural national welfare. The Duchy of Cornwall was, at an early of the dimenty of arriving at the true status of this important element of arriving at the true status of this important element of what is a tandy reduced to encourage and assist miners, and certain grants were take in consequence; but, until lately, the only assistance the miner has meried has been by means of the Stannary court, through which he obtains a tardy redreas. Up to a brief period, the Stannary offices had been assisted sinceures, and disposed of to persons wholly unacquainted with the duties, and consequently totally unfit for them. We are proud to be theherald of a better state of things: though Henwood and Berkeley did get things to cleanse the Augean stable, yet we still see room for the active operations of its present efficient officers.

The publication of regular returns, afforded through the medium of our excellent correspondent, Mr. Robert Hunt, is not only a source of gratification to, but is of world-wide utility. We hope our German, French, and Belgian neighbours will make this example their model.

It beloves us in England, as the head of the mining world, to be up addoing: we have rich deposits, and we must remember the world is awake to the treasures that lie under their feet.

The plough-shares of the world are made in England, and she has kitherto furnished the great iron nerve, or rather system, of communication that has astonished it; that position we should most sedulously and preveringly cultivate.

No person in the sphere of our knowledge deserves the thanks of the blic, and ourselves in particular, for his scientific and practical re-arches into, and adaptation of, this science as Mr. Hunt, to whom, if testimonial from miners be due, a monument should be raised during lifetime—" We will not wait till that heart is laid chilly and cold, for

ha lifetime—"We will not wait till that heart is laid chilly and cold, for its friend beating fervently now."

As the circular sent to the various mines say they do not require the Duby fee of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. in 14. during the next six months (which is really not filt by the mines), we suggest the fee during the time it is not wanted be paid to Mr. Huwr, as a memorial during his lifetime of his fellows' good feeling towards, who has expended "the morning of his life" in their cause. We commend these remarks to the authorities that be, and hope that altention being drawn to Mr. Huwr's merits, he will publicly, or out of the interest he so ably advocates, receive that remuneration his well-spent life so richly deserves.

When ignorance prevailed in respect of regular mining, and when there were no means of exploring far beneath the surface, it was not surprising to find that localities which have since proved most valuable and extensive as mineral deposits should have been wholly passed over or neglected. For a very long period in the early annals of mining in this country, Cumbrand was the only place in Great Britain whence copper was procured, and even as late as the reigns of Hexay VIII. and Edward VI. various data of Parliament were passed prohibiting the exportation of any description of brass or copper, "lest there should not be metal enough left in the kingdom fit for making guns and other engines of war, nor for househald purposes."

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tion of brass or copper, "lest there should not be metal enough left in the kingdom fit for making guns and other engines of war, nor for house-bald purposes."

A very different state of things exist at the present day, and our recent stricles on comparative statistics of mining show how rapid has been the increase of every kind of mineral production, although it was not until the beginning of the 18th century that Cornwall, which is now a complete taking county, assumed a business-like appearance in the copper trade. In 1729, the total quantity sold there was 2216 tons, and in 1855 it appeached close on 200,000 tons. Its position as to lead was even still more temarkable, for as recently as 1835 the total return was only 140 tons, while now one mine alone yields 6000 tons per annum, and numerous sthers in equal proportion; it is, however, a fact so well determined that are consumption and export trade of the various metals increases yearly, that we need not dwell on the point; and, indeed, our object is to enterga home enterprise for developing new districts that the supply may kep pace with the demand. The want of knowledge in the early miners was the cause, no doubt, that Cornwall and Devon were so long disrelated; and, indeed, it is within a very limited number of years that the atter county was considered worthy of search.

There are unquestionably many parts of the United Kingdom teaming sith mineral wealth, of one class or another; and now that the science of a confidently look for a very different state of things in a few years; in a confidently look for a very different state of things in a few years; ingetends to this end. Enterprise is ripening fast, money is abundant, be general trade and commerce of the country is in a sound and prostous condition, and the demand on the produce and manufactures of last britain are increasing from every part of the world.

It is not the miner or the manufacture of metallic materials who alone leaft by such an expansion of business. Its effect is on the general emman

the miner of the manufacturer of inestine materials we are the by such an expansion of business. Its effect is on the general mainty, and probably to mone more than the landlords or proprietors states; not only of cultivated and productive estates, but of those pro-

perties which in other respects are mere barren rocks and mountains, or dreary wastes of bog and moor: in fact, land has risen in our time from 5s. to 15001. per acre, from the discovery of coal and iron; and many similar instances will again occur.

Enough has been said to show that extent of discovery does not limit discovery, but rather the reverse; and a very judicious remark in the

similar instances will again occur.

Enough has been said to show that extent of discovery does not limit discovery, but rather the reverse; and a very judicious remark in the writings of the Rev. Henny Melville may be aptly quoted:—"The field of science," says this writer, "is such that he who stands on its border may seem to himself to have made great advance; but he who has gone beyond the border learns at each new step that the field is wider than he thought it at the outset. Goo has so built—so replenished the universe, whether of matter or of mind, that every investigation, every discovery, shows us rather how much remains concealed than how much has been detected. Every fresh height reached is but a point from which to see that there is yet a higher beyond; and to multiply the instruments of discovery is to multiply a hundredfold what is yet to be discovered."

Once more we, therefore, strongly recommend to Irish landlords, and all capitalists, the promptand due consideration of the resources of their island, and the vast capabilities of realising them for general prosperity and personal aggrandisement. We are glad to find that some attention is already being given to the subject in Dublin, and other places in our sister isle. Our correspondent in the Irish capital alludes to the fact, that in the county Mayo some very successful explorations have been effected, and the anticipated results quite coincide with the view we have taken, based on valuable and various reports by experienced engineers and miners, that the west of Ireland generally, and especially the county alluded to, contains every description of metallic ore, in addition to coal, and all the many kinds of marble, slate, and other necessary commercial requirements. Let diligent search be made, and riches vast and wide will reward the adventurers.

ments. Let diligent search be made, and riches vast and wide will reward the adventurers.

We made allusion, in our Journal of last week, to the Geelong and Ballarat Railway Company, and pointed out its vast importance, not only in a colonial or local point of view, but as bearing on the prosperity of the mother country, by connecting, ultimately, the capitals of the two most rising provinces, Victoria and South Australia, and opening up the interior of the country, together with all the districts intermediate of the tormini. It is a project which will, no doubt, meet with the warmest support of the colonists; and, indeed, it is one which they have desired and sought for. It does not, moreover, clash with existing interests, but, on the centrary, will be a powerful auxiliary and source of benefit to the only railway which is at all connected with the district—namely, the Geelong and Melbourne, and which applies only to Geelong itself, for it will be observed that it is denominated the "Geelong and Melbourne," not "Melbourne and Geelong," which would have been the case if the original project had been either for connecting the two provinces, or of giving railway communication to the gold districts above Geelong. Its origin was to connect Geelong with the capital of the colony of Victoria, nothing more. Indeed, it is altogether a Geelong enterprise; its management is in that town, its chief shareholders there reside; and, according to the printed list issued on the lat of January last, there were only 17 shareholders in Melbourne. If a line between London and Liverpool had been proposed as a section of a line to the North and Scotland, it surely would nover have entored into the head of any man to style it." The Liverpool and London Railway; "but an enterprise promoted in the former place for connecting that port with the metropolis would necessarily take that denomination. The Geelong and Melbourne of the first day of this year, the directors reported that an extension to Ballarat did not comfer sufficient power

lead the directors to believe that the establishment of that office will be of considerable importance, and productive of very satisfactory results, to the company, both with regard to the execution of orders for plant, &c., and the conduct of the monetary and official requirements of the company." The Geelong and Ballarat Railway Company is essentially an independent enterprise, "standing on its own merits," as the prospectus expresses it, and cannot possibly be construed into anything approaching antagonism to the Geelong and Melbourne. Both start, truly, from the same point, but one goes to the right, to Melbourne; and the other to the left, to Ballarat and Adelaide. It seems to us that it is one of the most important matters for the benefit and interest of all parties identified with the Geelong and Melbourne which could be proposed, and in this light, no doubt, it will be viewed by those in the colony, and the public generally in this country.

nerally in this country.

The attention of the British community is evidently turned to our Au The attention of the British community is evidently turned to our Australian colonies, and wisely so, for nowhere is there a better or wider field for the employment of capital, and the development or extension of all commercial and mercantile matters which emanate from this side, and which consequently enrich the home adventurer and mother country, while they promote the best interests of our transmarine dependencies. To facilitate these operation, and with a view of running current with the growing feelings of the times, an express steam-packet company is proposed, that the passage between these countries may be shortened by expedition, and a regular and constant intercourse kept up; doing that by sea which the railways will do on land, and thus bringing the very interior of our colonies of Australia into close proximity with Great Britain.

ACCIDENTS IN COLLIERIES_INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

The official reports of the Government Inspectors of Coal Mines have ust been issued, comprising a vast amount of highly interesting informa tion from the various districts, contributed by Messrs. Matthias Dunn, J tion from the various districts, contributed by Mesars. Matthias Dunn, J. J. Atkinson, Joseph Dickinson, Peter Higson, Charles Morton, James Hedley, Thomas Wynne, Lionel Brough, Herbert Mackworth, Thomas Evans, Robert Williams, and William Alexander. In Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland (Matthias Dunn), the accidents during the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1855, were—In shaft, 18; from explosions, 11; falls of stone and coal, 27; sundries, 23=79. Since the Act came into operation in 1850, the total number of accidents have been—In shafts, 126; from explosions, 134; choke damp, 6; falls of stone and coal, 234; sundries, 230=741. The averages for the period of six months have been—In shaft, 13; from explosions, 14\frac{1}{2}; choke damp, \frac{1}{2}; falls of stone and coal, 23; sundries, 23=74. Mr. Dunn's paper "On Boiler Explosions," read before the North of England Mirking Institute, and a resumé of the several inquests held during the six months, are added to the report. Mr. veral inquests held during the six months, are added to the report. J. J. Atkinson was appointed so nearly the end of the year, that Mr. Dunn included the whole district (which is now divided between Mr. Atkinson and himself) in one paper.

Mr. Joseph Dickinson (Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Walcs) states

Mr. Joseph Dickinson (Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales) states that in the number of lives lost the diminution, as compared with the preceeding year, is 100, and in separate accidents, 13. In particularising some of the principal accidents, he might premise that explosions of fire-damp seemed unusually numerous during the long frost at the commencement of the year. Ventilation is usually brisker in cold weather, but in frost and east winds the air apparently possesses peculiar properties, as instanced in its effect upon health, in glass, bones, &c., becoming more brittle, and in fires burning more vividly, as though the molecular arrangement of the air were different. So fire-damp at such times certainly ignites with less than usual warning. The report for Mr. Peter Higson's district is included in that of Mr. Dickinson, in consequence of the late date at which the district was divided.

the district was divided. Mr. Ch : . & Morton (York, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and War-

wick) reports that during the half-year ending Dec. 31 the number of accidents was 57, causing 62 deaths. The causes were—Explosions of fire-damp and suffocation, 10; falling down shaft, 10; struck with falling substances in shaft, 5; crushed in or at the bottom of shaft, 4; roof falling in interior of mine, 11; coal falling in interior of mine, 13; run over or crushed by corves in the interior of mine, 4; ropes and chains breaking, 2; boilers bursting, and machinery, 3=62. Mr. John Hedley's report, dated from Bristol, for the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Warwick, and Leicester, states that from Nov. 20 (the date of his appointment) to Dec. 31, the deaths were—from falls of roof and coal, 3; in shafts, 3; and showe ground 2=8.

tey's report, dated from Bristol, for the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Warwick, and Leicester, states that from Nov. 20 (the date of his appointment) to Dec. 31, the deaths were—from falls of roof and coal, 3; in shafts, 3; and above ground 2=8.

Mr. Thomas Wynne (Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire) shows that during the last six months of 1855 the deaths were—from explosion of fire-damp, 17; falls of coal and roof, 55; falling down shafts, and falling substances in shafts, 30; sundries, 9=111. The accidents during the year were—from explosions of fire-damp, 38; falls of coal and roof, 116; falling down shafts and falling substances in shafts, 20; miscellaneous causes, 24=227. Mr. Lionel Brough's report is included in that of Mr. Wynne.

Mr. Herbert Mackworth reports deaths to have occurred from explosions, 7; falls of roof, 60; in shafts, 31; miscellaneous, 14; above ground, 3=201. Mr. Evans's report is comparatively uninteresting, from his having received his appointment at the end of November only.

Mr. Williams's (Scotland) report shows the number of lives lost during the half-year ending Dec. 31 to have been—from explosions, 7; falls of roof, 19; in shafts, 26; miscellaneous, 16=58, against 37 for the preceding half-year. Mr. Alexander having been but 27 days in office at the end of the year, his district is included in the report of Mr. Williams.

Each of the reports are of a very elaborate character as regards the established inspectors, but those recently appointed have in most instances adopted the very proper course of allowing the former inspector to carry his report to the end of the year 1855. The new ones having held office but 40 days at most, could have little interesting matter to communicate, whilst by the course adopted the half-year's report is not mutilated. We shall enter fully into detail, referring to each district reported upon, in future Journals.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL. [PROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

Ocr. 9.-Though the mining market is not very active, it wears an improved aspect, in consequence of the favourable position of the copper standard. At the beginning of July last, the prospects of copper mining were very gloomy; now those prospects have vastly improved, and the tin mines are also in good circumstances, for black tin continues to maintain high prices. Seldom have Cornish mines presented better opportunities for investments; as, in consequence of the depressed times mining names for investments; as, in consequence of the depressed times mining has passed through, the shares in a great many mines of promising character are now unusually low. It is highly probable that the prices of such shares will advance, especially in the case of good progressive mines, which are increasing their sales at the ticketings, and are likely to be in the Dividend List in 1857. To watch and compare the sales at the ticketings is a sale of the case of the sales at the ticketings is a sale of the case of the sales at the ticketings.

the Dividend List in 1897. To water and compare the sates at the decetings is a very practical and common-sense operation, which some mining adventurers carry out, but which others neglect.

Wheal Basset bi-monthly meeting took place on Tuesday, when this mine paid its 81st dividend. The profit on the two months' working was 3915t., and a dividend of 8t. per share (4096t.) was declared. The balance in hand was, of course, diminished, and, taking into account a loss of 179t. on working the south mine, the reduction of balance was 1000t. to 640t.

This serious reduction is thus accounted for in the agents' report: in hand was, of course, diminished, and, taking into account a loss of 179%, on working the south mine, the reduction of balance was 1000% to 640%. This serious reduction is thus accounted for in the agents' report:—
"The two months' ores credited in the present statement sold at a very low standard, and made from 1000% to 1200% below their real value, and this will account for the small amount of credits." The ores referred to by the agents were sold on July 3 and 31, just about the period when the standard reached its lowest ebb since the beginning of the year. The agents declare their conviction that the ores then sold made from 1000% to 1200% below their real value. Can anything, then, be more extraordinary than that the agents and adventurers of large and productive copper mines should submit to sell their ores at so heavy an amount below their real value, when, if they would combine together, and exercise some degree of enterprise and energy, the large mines might erect works and smelt their own ores. If they do not, they may reply upon it that, so long as the smelters' monopoly is continued, so long will the Wheal Basset and other adventures be liable to sell their ores below their real value. It appears, however, with regard to Wheal Basset, that the next account is likely to stand in a better position. The smelters, after throwing down the standard to such a most serious extent, have agreed, for reasons best known to themselves, to give a better price; though how long that shall last it is for the monopolits alone to say. The consequence, however, of the present improvement is, that the agents of Wheal Basset are enabled to state that their "credits for the next account will be 2000% more than the present; and, though their costs will be higher, they shall add several hundreds of pounds to the balance in hand." South Wheal Frances continues to look exceedingly well, and to have all the appearances of a lasting and highly productive property; the shares, however, have a little declined, the price at pre very good of eground is being land open in this mine. South Toigus is working at a profit, and will soon appear in the Dividend List. Grambler and St. Aubyn is in an improving state, with very good prospects in view, and is a mine well deserving of attention. In Rosewarne Mine, shares have changed hands at about 70t.; from the progress and indications of the workings, an improvement is expected. A good opinion is entertained of West Rosewarne, where an engine has lately been set to work. At the Great Wheal Busy Mine a considerable amount of necessary work has been done, to prepare for operations on a large scale; in the neighbourhood of Chacewater very sanguine expectations are entertained of the results. At South Seton, a call of 1t, per share has been made; very little can be done in this mine until an engine is erected; the lode has favourable indications of a course of ore at greater depth. At South Garras three-monthly account there was a balance in hand of about 130t.

The Cornwall Mining School was re-opened at Truro on Oct. 1, with an accession of pupils. Although the great body of the mine agents do not believe the school will be of much practical value, it must be admitted that the instruction given therein will be a very good foundation for the subsequent pursuit of engineering or practical mining. In connection with the school it is intended to form a collection of miners' tools, models of machines, samples of materials, and everything in use in Cornish mines, or which it may be thought desirable to introduce therein.

One of the teachers of the school stated at the Polytechnic meeting that some gentlemen had kindly offered to assist in forming a collection of miners at all implements for the use of the school and that of mining and implements for the use of the school and that of mining and collection of mining and implements for the use of the school and that of mining and part there are all implements for the use of the school and that of the school and that of the school and that of the school a

one of the teachers of the school stated at the Polytechnic meeting that some gentlemen had kindly offered to assist in forming a collection of mining articles and implements for the use of the school, and that no doubt manufacturers would send articles for the same object. The Messrs. It arvey, of Hayle Foundry, are engaged in manufacturing a highly-finished working model of a steam-engine, of about 1-horse power, for Mr. We constructed on the best articles for the Cornish pumping engine is to Mr. the use of the school. This model of the Cornish pumping engine is to be constructed on the best principles; and the Messrs. Harvey, with great liberality, will present it to the Mining School gratuitously. The engine, which is now nearly finished, will of course be of great advantage in giving descriptions of the steam-engine. But with all the advantages of this kind which can be accumulated, there must still be the practical work in the mine required to make a good and practical mine agent. This view, indeed, is insisted upon in the school itself. The master of the mining department of the school stated at the Polytechnic meeting, "that he had always endeavoured to impress on the minds of the pupils that they can never hope to become accomplished miners in the class-room; that, however much they seem to understand there, to make their knowledge really valuable they must reduce it to practice in the mine." No doubt this is the correct view of the case; and it is the belief that the young students of the Mining School will not afterwards give themselves to working underground, which makes the mine agents doubt the practical utility of the institution. They are generally more in favour of the establishment of schools or evening classes in the mining districts, at which intelligent this kind which can be accumulated, there must still be the practical work

lode in the Bacheiddon Mountain, upon which the company resolved to devote all their energies. The productiveness of the Bacheiddon Mountain since that time has been failly developed by driving levels, intersecting the lode at 20, 40, 50, and 70 fms. depth. The mine from that time has been nearly self-supporting (notwithstanding the large amount expended in driving the levels, and opening the ground for future operations) during the progress of the works. Since that period the Bacheiddon Mine has produced 1016 tons of ore, which have realised 14,4261, nett, after deducting freight and charges, the whole of which has been spent in developing the mine, except two dividents declared in May and July last, amounting to 7s, per share. The mine is producing a regular supply of ore, and the dividends are expected to become regular every two-mouthly meeting, as all dead outlay has ceased, and a large store of ore is stated to be opened for working. A shaft has been sunk from surface to the 70 fm. level, and through this shaft all the ore from the different levels is conveyed to the crushing-mill, eaving a great expense, instead of raising ore by water or steampower through shafts, &c.

Rosewarne United is looking very promising, and although the returns have falsen off, the cests have also been greatly diminished. In the first nine

to the crushing-mill, saving a great expense, instead of raising ore by water or steam-power through shafts, &c.

ROSEWARINE UNITED is looking very promising, and although the resurrs have falien cif. the costs have also been greatly diminished. In the first nine months of this year the sum of \$120t, or 10t, per share, has been divided, making a total sum of \$1,056t, or 22t. 10s, per share, since the commencement of dividends in March, 1855; during which time, also, there has been a heavy outlay for powerful new muchinery and extensive surface works. The dividend on Oct. 13 will probably be 102tt. (2t. per share). The next few months will likely see some valuable discoveries made. The 40 west is within 10 or 7 fms, of being under the dip of the rich course of ore in the level above, and the 51 west is within 12 or 15 fms, of being under the course of ore in the 22, west of Richard's engine-shart. The 58 west has interproved, and is reported to be worth 25t, per fm. The atopes and pitches are looking well, and yielding a fair quantity of ore. The price of the shares is about 70t, per 512th.

SOUTH WHEAL FIRANCES continues very productive. The 134 fm. level west has lately improved, and is now worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; the 11st, 2 tons; the 9d, 2 tons; the 50, 3½ tons; and the 40, 3½ tons per fm., all going wost. A level is commenced in the 124 west on the part of the lode corresponding with the 13t, which has just passed through this cross-course, and is producing stones of yellow copper ore, which will probably improve in value ere long. One at this depth is an important feature, as it is not long since it was remarked that "little or no ore would be found under the 90 or 100 fm. level." The amount of dividends paid in the first nine months of this year has been 21,82th, or 4td, per share, making a total sum paid of 99,38cf., or 200f. per share. The price of the shares is 300f, per 496th.

South TAMAR Cosnots has been entirely removed from the list of mines at work, by the very unfortunate accident which too

work, by the very unfortunate accident which took place at the end of August, hen the river Tamar broke into it, and so destroyed the property as to leave no in-teement to attempt to drain it signi, at all events, as a commercial speculation, he mine paid two dividends of 5s. each this year, amounting to 4300%, making a total

UNITED MINES are looking very well in the eastern part, but generally atively poor, while the cost of drainage is great. There has lately been a run or's shaft, which will be expensive to repair, and there is no immediate pros

clor's shaft, which will be expensive to repair, and there is no immediate pros-for a dividend. is stated to be gradually returning to a position as to see when a dividend may properly be paid. It is said that the balance in favour adventurers, per cost book, has increased to upwards of 2000l. in the past six it months, but as this includes ore sold, the money for which is not payable for paths after eale, it is necessary, at the same time, to have advances from the reto meet the costs, so that dividends will have to be a little further deferred, this system can be dispunsed with. It is also said that the usual reserves are properties of the past quarter, 1932 tons 7 cwts, 2 grs, of copper ore have been provided above been 71,4881. The present price of the share is about 1331. See Daysen has much improved lately. The south lode at south shaft, the 30, is worth 6 tons of copper ore per fm; the 80 west, 4 tons; the 30 cast, it winze below the 70, 3 tons; and the 70 and 80 cast, on north lode, 2 tons per m. The returns have been increasing for some time. The price of the shares is 1001, per 205th.

100%, per 256th. HEAL BASSET continues much the same as for some time past, although the ends are not at present so productive, yet the stopes and pitches are looking well, and they are daily expecting to cut the lode now so profitable in South Wheal Frances. The number of lodes being worked on in this mine is an important feature, and affords more than usual opportunities for discoveries, and tends to give the property a character of permanency. The sum of 25, 1010., or 45%, per share, has been divided in the first nine months of this year, making a total sum paid of 212, 1901., or 413%, per share. In October, 8f. more will be divided. The present price of the shares is about 1906, per 512th.

290%, per 512th. HEAL BULLER.—In last Review it was stated that the returns of this Wheat Buller of this mine had fallen off, and that the reserves had been reduced. This retrogression has continued, the sales of ore in the past quarter having been 1635 tons for 7231. 73. 64., against 1975 tons for 10,142. 185, in the previous quarter, and 2279 tons for 14,343. 175-in the quarter ending March 31. Five dividends, amounting to a total of 217,660., or 854, per share, have been paid in the first nine months of this year, three of 204 each, one of 184, and then one of 184. the next will probably be still less. The monthly sales of ore are now about one-half what they were at the beginning of the year. It is too frequently the case that when a mine is very rich the great object appears to be to divide as large a profit as possible at once, without any regard to laying out works, and carrying outoperations, for the purpose of providing fainter returns, when the existing discoveries may be exhausted. In 1854, this mine was very rich, and paid 2104, per share in dividends, which raised the shares to a very high price; but in 1855 only 1304, was paid, and in 1856 it will probably be less than 1004. Such a system of management can do no good, and it is to be regretted that more of the commercial element is not introduced into the working of mines. The 60 easts yielding 8 tons of ore per fin.; the 60 east, on north part, 2 tons; and Kistle's shaft, sinking below the 28.3 tons per fin. All other parts of the mine are poor. The eastern part of the mine 2 per 250th. The total sum divided from the commencement has been 212, 3004, or S314, 5s, per share.

We not the start of the mine are post. In eastern part of the case of the parts of the mine are poor. The eastern part of the mine are 250th. The total sum divided from the commencement has been 212, 3004, or S314, 5s, per share.

256th. The total sum divided from the cast, is very pro-per share.
CLIFFORD, adjoining the United Mines on the east, is very pro-ting and 170). The monthly sales of ore have nearly ive in the bottom levels (169 and 170). The monthly sales of ore have nearly sled since the beginning of the year. Shared are quoted 500 per 250th, and up-ta, which as yot is, persaps, high enough for them. The sum of 15000, or 67

In the bottom, which are the pears. Shares are questioned as yet is, percape, high enough for them. The sum of 1500%, or or are, has been paid this year.

18 AL OWLES is situate in the parish of St. Just, in Penwith, and is d into 80 shares, 73%, or 80%, per share paid. It is bounded on the north and ys Botallack, and on the south by Bosean. The set is extensive, and com-Wheal Bays, Wheal Owles, Parkoroweth, Wheal Gentail, and Wheal Edward, does are nuinerous and productive, the present returns of in being about 18 tons ity. The profit on the last quarter's working was about 580%. The mine is ally considered a good investment, and a mine likely to pay divinends for a lerable periol. The machinery consists of three pumping engines of 35 and explined so, three winding engines, and one 30 inch eyinders tramping entry which is attached 64 heads. The shares are held in few hands, and the pre-

considerable periol. The machinery consists of three pumping engines of 35 and 24-inch cylinders, three winding engines, and one 30-inch cylinder strapping engine, to which is attached 64 heads. The shares are held in few hands, and the present orice is about 2504, to 2704.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS LEAD MINE is doing very well. In little more than 18 months there has been divided the sum of 75784, or 14. Its, per share: in the first nine months of this year, 43024, or 21s, per share. The shaft is down upwards of 50 fathons, and the lose is still very productive, with every prospect of a continuance. The shares are about \$I\$, 10s, to 91, per 4095th.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS LEAD MINE was formerly called the Bronberlian, is Anona Consula Lieau stink was formerly called the Bronberlian, is situate in the central part of Cardiganshire, between the rivers Teify and Ystwith, and close to the ruins of the Abbey of Strata Florida. The lease of the mine was purchased about 12 months ago, and since then machinery has been erected, the old works extended, and upwards of 100 fathors of lead ore ground laid open in the adit level, with a lode very similar to the Esgair Mwyne. There are 6000 shares, with 9a, per share paid up. The cost up to the present time has been 2911. 14s.54. The sales of lead ore have amounted to 38 tons—4501.7s. 5d., and it is expected that the returns for the future will be about 20 tons per month: 45 tons will be sampled on Oct. 11.

BALLESWIDDEN TIN MINE is situate in the parish of St. Just, in Pen-Balliewinders Tin Mine is situate in the parish of St. Just, in Penwith, Cornwall, and is divided into 1624 shares, with about 101, per share paid. The operations were commenced by the present company in 1832. The depth is about 120 fathoms. The present returns are about 20 tons of black tin monthly, and the expenditure about 16904; but the mine has been bardened with a heavy debt for some time. The surplus for the quarter ending Jane last, of 4334, reduced the debt to 4694, which it is expected may be cleared off at the next meeting, on Nov. 4. A little above 15,0004, has been paid in dividends. The machinery comprises a 45-inch pumping engine, a 36-inch struping ditto, to which is attained 95 heads of stamps, and three drawing engines of 16-inch cylinder each. The prospects of the mine continue much the same for some time, and the shares are quoted at about 54, to 64. Arrangements are now being made to light the mine with gas underground.

Arrangements are now being made to light the mine with gas underground.

BERRIOW CONSOLS MINE is situated in the parish of North Hill, Cornwall, and is divided into 250 shares, upon which the sum of 2507L.5s. is paid-up. The mine is on the eastern slope of the Caradon Hill, two miles north of Wheal Phœnix. A water-wheel has just been erected and set to work, and they are sinking on a gossan lode, containing some black and yellow copper ore.

CARVATH UNITED is opening out in the 30, and the lode improving in each end. This young mine has sold about 2500L worth of tin and copper in the last sixteen months.

last sixteen months.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the 60 fm. level. The 60 west, on Wentworth lode, is worth for tin 35% per fm. This lode is large, and likely to be more productive at a greater depth. The shares are quoted about 12% or 13%.

COLLACOMBE COPPER MINE continues in a very promising state, and has

Gollagomie Copper Mine continues in a very promising state, and has commensed sampling monthly about 150 tons of copper ore. In the past quarter, 549 tons of ore (four months' raisings) have been sold for 3290. 8s. 6d. The engine-shaft is now down about 75 fms. The price of the abares is about 504, per 1009th.

COPPER HILL.—The 80, west of engine-shaft, is large, and producing stones of ore. In the 70 west the lode is 3 ft. wide—gossan, and stones of copper ore. CRADDOCK MOOR COPPER MINE is situate in the parish of St. Cleer, Cornwell, and is divided into 1055 shares, the amount of 14,8374.9s. being paid-up. The sales in the past quarter have been 232 tons, for 2034.0s. 4d. The returns rather exceed the costs, although the extent of ground yet laid open is small. Independent of the ends and pitches working, the bunches of ore passed through are estimated at 500 tons. This mine is not yet much deeper than the adit of West Caradon, adjoining, in which mine the ore on the same lodes is found to hold down more than 100 fms. under adit. The shares are about 43% to 591. cach.

CERERT UNITED LEAD MINE is said to improve at each successive level; the lode at one point in the bottom level is valued at 1 ton per fig. It is believed that the lode in the valley, going towardsthe old workings of Mexico Mine, likewise holds out good prospects. With the view of proving this, the 66 fm, level is being vigorously prosecuted, and has gradually improved, being now valued at 2 cwts. of ore por fm. with signs of being better.

Cwm Serbon Lead Mine.—This mine is in the rich lead district of Caradiganshire, and adjoins East Daren, which has paid 1500% in dividends in the past

e, and adjoins East Daren, which has paid 150% in dividends in the past. The new 60-ft. water-wheel, for pumping, will probably be at work within from this date, soon after which the reports will, nodoubt, be very sails

re, which fetches 17i. to 21i. per ton; and as there is a long run of productive lode in the bottom level (the 60), it is reasonable to expect that in sinking to deeper levels rich ore ground will be discovered, and a very profitable mine laid open. It is intended to have a special meeting shortly, to consider the propriety of placing the mine above the new Limited Liability Act, when the shares will probably be retained at 300°, and limited to 4i. each, crediting the amount already paid.

The DYPNGWM MINES are situated in the parish of Penegos, county of Mantromery, about nine miles from Machymleth, on the road to Llandidees; they are

The Dyrkown MINES are situated in the parish of Penegos, county of Montgomery, about nine miles from Machynlicth, on the road to Liaudiloes; they are close to the celebrated Deliffe Mines, being the adjoining sett; they were worked by a Welsh company, but in consequence of the failure of one of the principal proprietors they were sold. The present company was formed in 1848, and consists of 3009 shares. The capital, paid up, amounts to 111. 11s. 64. per share. These mines have bitheret paid no dividend, notwithstanding they have produced, since 1848, 931 tons of ore, that has realised nett 12,1504, the whole produce having been laid out in opening levels, &c. Those mines are now down to a 70 fm. depth, having levels every 10 fms., from the 29 to the 70. The shareholders, about a year and a half since, finding so much time was lost in consequence of the want of water-power—in summer by drought, and in winter by frost—resolved to creet steam-power, to be used when the water-power failed, and this steam-power has now been completed, and has been occasionally worked during the last four months, so that the mines have been regularly in operation during the whole summer, notwithstanding the unprecedented dry season. The 30, 40, 50, and 60 fm. levels have regularly improved in the richness of the lode as they have gone down; the value of the ground in the 50 being double that of the 20. The 70 has not yet intersected the lode, but is expected to do so in about another month's driving. The quality of the ore from this mine commands as high a price as any lead ore ticketed at Holywell sales that has no silver in it. The last ticketing (Sept. 11) was 144.0 s. dd. per ton. The great Escangellet lode runs through this sett, but has not yet been opened upon. The mine is held under a lease, of which about 40 years is yet unexpired, at a low royalty of the ore from this mine commands as high a loads with that so gained. The price of the shares is 15s. to 20s. per 1024th share.

er 1024th share. EAST TOLGUS is progressing favourably, with every chance of improvements. The do not be North Buller lode is worth 204, per fm. The shares lately rose 704, but are now about 504, per 256th. EAST WHEAL BASSET.—The engine-shaft is $4\frac{1}{2}$ fms. under the 70, and still in elevan. The lode in the 60, on Copper Hill lode, is 4 feet wide, producing ones of copper ore. The stopes in back of the 60 are worth for tin 254, per fm. The ine is looking better than for some time past. The price of the shares is 404, to 454, er 256th.

per 259th.

EAST WHEAL BULLER.—They are driving the 20 and 40 west on south lode, which is at present poor. The mine is considered a fair speculation at low price.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH LEAD MINE, near Truro, is a promising speculation. The engine-shaft is sunk 20 fms., at which depth the lode will soon be cut. The 10 is driven about 30 fms., 20 fms. or which are through a good lode of silver lead ore—a great deal better in the bottom than in the backs. The lode in this end is now valued at \$\frac{3}{4}\$ of a ton per fm. The mine is in 2018 shares, 2l. per share paid, and the price about 3l, 10s, to 4l.

EAST WHEAL TRUNKERS—They are circling the engine shaft, which is

ice about 31. 10s. to 41. East Wheal Trefusis.—They are sinking the engine-shaft, which is

price about 3t. 10s, to 4t.

EAST WHEAL TERFUSIS.—They are sinking the engine-shaft, which is down 7 fms. under adit, in a lode 3 ft. wide, composed of a fine gossan, with occasional stones of copper ore. The price of the shares is about 3t. to 4t. per 1000th.

GOGINAN LEAD MINE, aituate in the parish of Llanbadarnfawr, Cardizanshire, and is divided into 2000 shares. The original capital subscribed was only 30t., on which the mine made a profit of 45,000t. from the produce of one lode, which was worked to the depth of 120 fms, or 60 fms. below the adit level. This lode being poor in the bottom, additional capital, to the extent of 11,000t, has been subscribed during the last two or three years, and extensive operations carried out, by which two large additional lodes of great promise have been discovered, and towards which cross-cuts the two new lodes will shortly be cut, and explored more than 100 fms. from the top of the hill, and where discoveries of importance may reasonably be expected. Good prospects of success are also opening in the western part of the mine as well as eastward, where a level is being carried forward into the dip of the ore ground from Bwich Consols old mine, which level will be more than 100 fms. deep when it reaches the boundary of that mine. Gojman Mine is abundantly supplied with water for all purposes, hence no steam power is required.

GONAMENA COPPER MINE is in the parish of St. Cleer, Cornwall, and is divited into 1023 shares, on which the sum of 18,175t. has been paid up. In the past quarter 265 tons of copper ore have been sold for 2325t. The sales of ore, which already exceed the costs, are likely to be increased. The depth is 90 fms. under adit. The price of the shares is about 23t. or 23t.

GRAMBLEM AND ST. AUBNN.—Although the progress made is somewhat slower than expected, yet the position and prospects of the mine are very satisfactory. The 12 and 24 ends, with the winces sinking under the adit, and the 12, are valued together at 100t, per fathom. At the meeting to be held

GREAT POLGOOTH TIN MINE.—The upheaving of the elvan in the 116

Cornwall. It is reasonable to expect that the mine will be in a dividend state early next year; it is, therefore, an excellent investment. There are only 243 shares, and the price is from 804. to 554.

GREAT POLGOOTH TIN MINE.—The upheaving of the civan in the 116 having again disordered the St. Martin's lode, it has become doubtful whether the prospects will warrant the adventurers providing funds for further trial. Capt. Charles Thomas, who inspected the mine very recently, strongly recommends the driving of the 116 and the 126 castward, towards the slide, so as to give the mine a full trial before abandonment.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS continues in a very improving state. The lode in the 70 west is producing 6 tons of copper ore per fm., and in the winze below the 59.5 tons per fm. All the levels west of the new engine-shaft are now well ventilized, and driving on them will at once be commenced. The scient of copper ore this year have been as follows:—In February, 78 tons, for 450.5 as,; in April. 100 tons, for 550.1 l.2.; in June, 155 tons, for 1052.1 loss 61.; and, in August, 219 tons, for 1486. 6s.; while 215 tons are sold this week. A new steam-engine, with crushing the state is about 121. per 500th, but difficult to be obtained.

GREAT WEST SOUTHEDOR.—The engine-shaft has now been sunk more than 30 fms., and the lotte in the same is very promising, containing fine capits, and rich copper ore occasionally.

GREAT WEST SOUTHEDOR.—The engine-shaft has now been sunk more than 30 fms., and the lote in the same is very promising, containing fine capits, and rich copper ore occasionally.

GREAT WEST SOUTHEDOR.—The engine-shaft has now been made here in the past quarter. The following report, from Capt. William Martin, will be interesting, particularly as being written by an independent agent, uncorners that object the terminal past of the being written by an independent agent, uncorners have been made here in the past quarter. The following report, from Capt. William Martin, will be interested to the past quarter in

The solution will be solved as the solution of the first trine months of this year 1558 tons of copper ore have been sold for 76501. 11s, 6d., or an average of 8501, per month. The sale in September was 180 tons for 16621. 4s., and 216 tons are sold this week. It is understood that the mine is now making a profit, and the returns will, no doubt, be increased. The shares rose rapidly in the last three months from 21. 10s. to 161, but are now about 101. 10s. to 111. per 5120th.

NORTH LAXEY LEAD MINE adjoins the celebrated Laxey Mines, in the Isle of Man, and on the same lodes. The lode crosses an important river, in which it was first discovered, and found productive. In each direction, on the lode, the hills rise rapidly from the banks of the river, allowing immense facilities for adit level operations, together with full water power all the year round; in one direction backs of 130 fms. will be gained, and in the other 160 fms. The carriage to the port of Ramsey would not exceed 4s, per ton. The lode runs nearly north and south, with a western underlie, and so far as yet seen varies from I foot to 4 feet wide, composed chiefly of gossan and rioh dilver-lead ore, worth 20t per ton. The length of valuable ore ground discovered is about 50 fms, valued at from 1 to 2 tons of lead ore per fm. The shaft is only yet down about 5 fms, and the lode in it was at one time estimated at 2 tons to 3 tons per fm. This shaft is being sunk as rapidly as possible, to get flown to a 15 fm. level, where levels will be driven north and south under the ore ground. It is probable that the mine will be in a dividend state soon after the middle of next year. A good 30-ft. from water-wheel is being creeted, and will be applied of next year. A good 30-ft. from water-wheel is being creeted, and will be applied to pumping and crushing; and pitwork is also on the mine. There are only 120 shares, held by a few private gentlemen as an investment.

a few private gentlemen as an investment. North Levant has paid the labour cost for several months past (which It is now looking better, and they expect in

about 2307, per month). It is now looking be pay the whole expenses. NOETH ROSKEAR has lately improved.

NORTH ROSKEAR has lately improved.

NORTH WHEAL ROPETY is rather poor, but a fair speculation.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Although the good results have been rather ages of coming out than anticipated, yet the mine is looking exceedingly well, and

652 tons of copper ore, for 4/42/. 16s. 6d., or about double the returns in the corresponding period of 1855. Twelve ends and stopes in the castern mine are yielding together full 28 tons of ore per fun, or an average of 2/5 tons, while he pitches are dary, and about 135 fms. from their shaft(), the lode in the 42 west he pitches are dary, and about 135 fms. from their shaft(), the lode in the 42 west mine) he from surface, but called 42 to correspond with that level in the castern mine) he fit, which yielding good stones of ore, and a very promising lode, thought not yet rich. At this level a cross-court is being driven south in favourable ground not yet rich. At this level a cross-court is being driven south in favourable ground not yet rich. At this level a cross-court is being driven south in favourable ground to out the south lod, which has been the most productive in the castern mine. In the 36 west (which is driven further than the 42) and improvement has just long loss, the lode being in gaving work the whole width of the lode. The pitche place, the lode being ing saving work the whole width of the lode. The pitche ground was much caste obth mines, as that when the western mine are at present meeting the costs of both mines, as that when the western mine makes returns, good profits are fairly to be expected. There are 1924 shares.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWRY LEAD MINE is in the parish of Quitheock, Cornwall, and is divided into 4210 shares. During the past quarter, 2001 worth of ore has been sold. The 32 cross-cut has been extended to the western lode (one of the Wheal Wrey Bodes), and at the intersection the ground was much caster, and the lode better than in the levels above. A shaft and levels are being proceeded with, to discover and develop the Wheal Wrey main lode.

PRINCIPSE CONSOLA (ST. ENDER).—These mines are situate in what is called the East Wheal Bose district, from which mine it is distant 1's mile nearly real to the western parts of the mine, in which we are reserved lodes in the sett, only one

PORKELLIS UNITED TIN MINE is in the parish of Wendron, Cornwall, and alpins the Wendron Consols Tin Mine. There are 2100 shares, M. 13s. 3d., per share paid. The depth is about 50 fms. under adit. The present monthly costs average 140%, and the returns 1600%, being about 25 tons of tin per month. The rear are paid to the present monthly cost average 140%, and the returns are expected to increase considerably, and the mine is likely to be soon in a dividend state. At the meeting on Oct. 15 there will be a balance of upwarded 80%, hand. The price of the sharer is about 11%.

Silver Brook Lead and Zinc Mine is looking botter. Capt. Hampton, of Exmouth and Adams United M nes, has been appointed to inspect the mine cape a fortnight; according to his last report, the mine has improved lately, and he has a favourable opinion of it. During the past two months, 132 tons of zinc ore have been sold for 363%, and 100 tons for 369%,—together 232 tons, for 663%.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—The flat-rod shaft is being sunk below the 48 fm. level, the lode large, composed of spar and gossan. In the 48 west the lode sa lofet wide, composed of spar, with a branch of grey copper ore 9 in, wide, and has been a very promising end for several fathoms. They are also driving the adit cross-cut south of engine-shaft, to explore the south ground. The adit is 76 ms. deep. There are 2000 shares.

very promising end for several fatnoms. They are also driving the anit cross-cut of engine-shaft, to explore the south ground. The adit is 70 fms. deep. There are 2000 shares.

SOUTH GARRAS LEAD MINE is looking very well; the depth is now about 35 fms. In the 39, north of Powell's shaft, the lode for 35 fms. long will produce an average of 1 ton per fm., and is still as good in the end; the whole of the back, except 14 fms., is still standing. There are three stopes in this level workelsy eighteen men and four boys, at 21. 10s, per fm., and worth on an average of 1 ton fee about 171.) per fm. The five stopes in the back of the 20 produce respectively is to 5 cwtss., 2 tons, 15 ton, 26 ton, and 35 ton per fm. The present returns average upwards of 5 cwtss., 2 tons, 15 tons, 15 ton, 15 ton 15 tons per month for 2001. and are likely to be increased. The present price of its shares is about 804. per 236th.

SOUTH TOLGUS is looking very well in the bottom levels. The 100 fm, level, west of Michell's shaft, is worth 254, per fm., and the 7s fm. level 204, per fm. Phe pitches throughout the mine are also looking well. The samplings this year has been—in January, 241 tons, for 19511. 7s., in March, 271 tons, for 2034. 4s. 6d.; if May, 319 tons, for 28534. 10s. The price of the shares is about 1504. per 256th.

SPEARNE CONSOLS TIN MINE adjoins Levant and Carnyorth Mines, and upon an outlay by the present proprietors of 11504, has paid 10,0004, individual buring the last 12 months the returns have not equalled the expenditure, and call have been made. It is believed that a little further outlay and time will again pine the mine in a profitable position. The engine-shart is sank to the 140 fm. level. The machinery consists of a 24-in, pumping and an 18-in, winding engine. The stang are worked by water-power. There are 1024 shares, and the price about 24. 10s.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHERE UNITED TIN MINES adjoin Trumpet Consols on the south and west, and are about two miles from Porkellis United. Tone

THEVENEN AND THEMENTHERE UNITED TIM MINES adjoin Trum sols on the south and west, and are about two miles from Porkellis Unit are 5600 shares, about 30. per share paid. These mines were formerly we being stated that the dues paid amounted to 70,0007. There are on them 40-in, double acting steam-engine, 23 heads of stamps, and well laid out floors, &c. The present company have sold about 30004, worth of it is frow venen sett. They have been for some time carrying out the necessary all drain the water from the old Tremenhere shaft, near the boundary of the and 140 fms. deep, and have now got down to the 40 below adit [15 fathous depth cross-cuts are about to be driven on two cross-cuts are shout to be driven on two cross-cuts are shout to be unit in a very short time. It is the opinion of so most respectable practical men that the result of these operations will be and profitable. Transportation practical men that the result of these operations will be successful profitable.

Transportation practical men that the result of these operations will be successful profit by the s

nsidered a fair speculation. TRUMPET CONSOLS TIN MINE is in the parish of Wendron, near Hels

TRUMPET CONSOLS TIN MINE is in the parish of Wendron, near Hels Cornwall. There are 200 shares, 424, 10s, per share paid. The costs and return about equal, averaging 1000, per month. The returns are about 14 tons of timonth. The deep for eastern) mine is likely to be stopped, as the western miyelding most of the ore. This part of the mine is 75 fms. under adit (15 fms.) WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—The prospects of this mine continue go one of the Par Consols in lodes has been driven to within 5 or 6 fms. of this worth in the end 80% per fm.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—A new lode has just been cut in the 45 cross-which is tikely to yield a good deal of ore. It is full 5 ft, wide, and mixed with and grey copper ors throughout. Looking at the rich mine on the east (Par Cos and on the same lodes, with the other mines on the south and west, which for were so very profitable, this discovery is an important one, and appears likely to to valuable results. The mine was favourably reported on some time ago by 6 Chas. Thomas, of Dolcoath; Capt. Pope, of Wheal Basset; and Capt. Secondary Capt. Pope, of Wheal Basset; and Capt. Secondary Capt. The 50-in. sterm-engine was set to w at the beginning of September, and the shaft is now cleared about 6 fms. below

West Rosewanne United.—The 50-in, steam-engine was set to the beginning of September, and the shaft is now cleared about 6 fms, but 10 fm, level under adit (24 fms.). The adit has been cleased 120 fms. At thing held on Sept. 22, the accounts showed, after charging every cost for many piwork, labour cost, merchants' bills, &c., to the end of August, a bal 953/, 8s. 9d. against the mine, to meet which a call of 1/s. per share (1924/s) was 1/s. and 1/s

ment of Capt, William Richards, of Wheal Basset.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—The 50 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is proding stones of ore; the 50 west is worth 64, per fm.; the 40 east is poor; the 20 ea worth 84, per fm.; the 10 east is poor. There are 1024 shares.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The operations are confined to driving the 66 cand the 12 west under the adit (54 fms.), and also a cross-cut to intersect the particles properties where the rich cares of one were found in the Crebard old.

lodes, opposite where the rich courses of ore were found in the Crebor lode be done at a very moderate cost, as there is a very powerful water-wheel dance of water throughout the year. The 66 and 12 fm. levels, above mer year promising at present.

HEAR GRENVILLE.—A cross-cut is being driven to, and is now

Wheal Lydoott Lead Mine is in the parish of St. Ive, voring adjoining When Wrey. There are 4800 shares, upon which the sam of 786th paid up. In the hast quarter 61 tons 15 cwts. of lead ore have been sold for 129th. The whole quantity of lead ore sold has now been about 130 tons. The same considered the the current costs, but a 30-in. cylinder steam-engine course of erectio, further calls must be expected, unless the produce increase the shallow levels and open. At Wheal Wrey, on the same lodes, the deep have been most prejuctive. The mine is likely to be a profitable one some machinery is erectly and paid for. The price of the shares is about 38s. or Wheal Thereus.—The shaft is down to a 40 fm. level, where it rields alones of coppe ore, and appears to be getting more compact. The later the shares is the shares in the same of the control of the shares is about 38s. or when the shares is the shares is about 38s. or when the shares is about 38s

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theock,

peat is promising. A parcel of copper ore (42 tons) has just been sold for 213L, and the sold in is occasionally sold. The mine is in 512 shares, and is considered a proging speculation. The price is about 10L, per share.

WHEAL TREBARVAH is at present poor.

WHEAL MARGERY COPPER AND TIX is in the parish of St. Ives, Cornstally in the

WHEAL MARGERY COPPER AND TIN is in the parish of St. Ives, Cornell, and is divided into 512 shares, on which 171, per share has been paid, amountate 50701. It is on the border of the parish of Leiant, and the sett adjoins the footience Mincs. The total amount of copper ore sold has been 556 tons 14 cwts., 53101, 1s. 4d., and tin 12 tons 11 cwts., for 7811, 7s. 2d. The balance in favour of sentarers at the last meeting was 3161, 15s. 8d. There is on the mine a good 40-ins.

Singing-encine, and they are at present erecting a new steam whim and crusher, taking and the standard of 12001, to 14001, and which may be met by the profits of the mine. The engages are most promising, and improve in depth. The eastern shaft is now being east and the 50, and yields about 4 tons of copper ore per fm., and is improving, he ends are being extended east and west with all vigour, and opening out good oper ground. The mine will, no doubt, hold an important position in the spring he chares are about 371, 16s., and a good investment.

WHEAL POLLARD is in the parish of St. Cleer, Cornwall, and is in 3900 hates. The engine-shaft is 30 fms. under adit; branches of copper ore met with a product of the shaft northward, in which direction, and near the shaft, are not Craddock Moor lodes. When the shaft is down to the 35 a cross-cut is to be given to intersect these lodes, which appear to be of the same nature as those of west Caradon.

yet Caradon. WILLOW BANK LEAD MINE is in the rich district of Cardiganshire. Moporations are progressing satisfactority, with every chance of ultimate success. Company will probably be brought under the Limited Liability Act.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

MINE MANAGEMENT—WEIGHING MACHINES.—Allow me to suggest to he managers of mines, through the medium of your valuable Journal, the great nessity there is of having weighing machines at mines. Not long since a wagon load coal was weighed at a mine not far from Tavistook; the way bill was delivered as tons, but the load scarcely weighed 35 cwts., nor could the wagon be made to consing more; this had been carried on for months. At the same mine, a quantity of matings were also weighed, and were found deficient. Had there been a weighing mething on the mine, it could have been weighed in a few moments, and dishonesty sally detected. I am certain the cost of those machines would be soon saved.—W. L.

gatings were also weighed, and were found deficient. Had there been a weighting mehine on the mine, it eculid have been weighed in a few moments, and dishonesty cally detected. I am certain the cost of those machines would be soon saved.—W. L. Batdestown of the cost of those machines would be soon saved.—W. L. Batdestown on the cost of those machines would be soon saved.—W. L. Batdestown on the cost of the cost

The Want Lineary, &C.—15. I.
The shaft at this mine is being sunk through imwing ground, the lode being of a better quality in depth. A case of stones from
solid, containing rich ores of galena, is to be seen at the offices of Mr. Jeffree,
also House, Queen-atrect. The lead, according to assay, has yielded 75 per cent.,
if silver at the rate of 48 ozs. to the ton.

WHEAL ZION.—The new discovery holds good, and the men have re-cattleir pitch at 2s. 6d. in 11. sterling, thereby showing their confidence in the ability of the richness of the lode. A large box of rich ore from the pitch is to be at the offices, Cannon House.

ADBEY CONSOLS (LEAD), CARDIGANSHIRE,—This mine, the first on the fact of Both the Offices, Cannon House.

ADBEY CONSOLS (LEAD), CARDIGANSHIRE,—This mine, the first on the fact of English progressive mines, is situate near the source of the river Telfy, about we miles to the west of Telfy Lakes. These lakes are in a mountainous district, the semination of the Snowdon range, and to the westward of their ridge are found all be fixed mines of the Cardiganshire district. We have no certain account of the Enways of the Cardiganshire district. We have no certain account of the lawer of their ridge are found all selected mines of the Cardiganshire district. We have no actain account of the sewarter and undermine the old works, but this was abandoned, and it was left mill about 12 months ago, when we undertook to work it effectively. The old mainers was repaired, and new added; the old levals were continued; and since then we find the verge of the old mine. It is a very uncommon thing in a mine so young with for the returns to meet the cost of engineering at the surface and underground, it such is the fact—this mine is selling about 18 to 20 tons of lead a month, value that young the fact—this mine is selling about 8 to 20 tons of lead a month, value (Suns shows a course of lead or that must lead to great and regular profits.

HENSCOT CONSOLS and WHEAL FANNY, strange to say, lie idle, although

HENSOOT CONSOLS and WHEAL FANNY, strange to say, lie idle, although tormer adjoins, or nearly so, the Old Wheal Betsy lead mine, whose returns were any thousand tons, and where in places the lode was 5 ft. wide, solid lead.

sasy thousand tons, and where in places the lode was 5 ft. whice, solid lead.

CATHERINE AND JANE (SILVER-LEAD AND HEON).—This extensive sett is stuated in Merionethshire, and in convenient proximity to the Feetings Railway, which passes through its centre to the flourishing harbour of Port Madoe. This mine processes peculiar advantages of position, as it can be worked by a deep adit without machinery, and the lead lode, which during former workings returned immense practices of the principal saline, however, is a large lode of ironstone, extending for some 500 or 600 fathoms length through the sett, and varying in width from 10 to 18 feet. The quality of the ore has been ascertained to be above 50 per cent. for magnetic iron. The first size is more than 10 feet of the process of the distribution of the setting setting the set of from the remaining 2000 shares, on 6000 of which 10s, have been paid, afforther remaining 2000 shares, on 6000 of which 10s, have been paid, and for ther use of the distribution of the distribution of the first size of the distribution of the start, by agreement with the lessees; after which the dues and,-14th. The company will for the with the placed under the Limited Liability Act.

Great Wheat Alfred .—From a careful inspection of this mine, I am

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—From a careful inspection of this mine, I am ill convinced that the agents have not over estimated the recent discoveries. The arms of ore when the communications from the 148 to the 169, and from the 160 to 110 are made, will materially increase, and considerable profits be the result.

WHEAL EDWARD is showing evident signs of improvement.

LADY BERTHA.—The returns of ore from this mine, it is anticipated leave a profit on the current month's working.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN has considerably improved during the week At Calstock Consols, the recent improvements are of an important unader. For the untiring energy and patience of the shareholders they are de-

 $\mathbb{W}_{ ext{HEAL}}$ LUDCOTT is improving, and the sales of lead, which is of good

WEST CRINNIS AND REGENT UNITED MINES.—The peculiar feature of the mines is, that at about the 110 an underly junction will take place between two tike most important locks in the sett, both of which have yielded considerable relims of rich copper ore; and it is the opinion of all competent judges that at the fact of junction very important results will be reached. It is under similar circumscates that the principal deposits of the neighbourhood have been discovered; and min its remembered that the locks run across the entire width of the properties—distance of some 590 fms.—it will be seen that the prospects are more than usually similar to the set of the set of

EBBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLS.—These mines, now before the public, if practically worked, prove a prize in the coming year. They are situate in the a of Growan, and comprise three sets, occupying an area of 460 acres, and the is of Growan, and comprise three sets, occupying an area of 460 acres, and the is of Growan, and comprise three sets of 2200 yards. The position is all as be required, having analogy and good mines in its favour, whilst the indimare such as to guarantee the shareholders a highly remunerative return upon expital embarked. The mines are traversed by six well-defined lodes, one of hyroduced upwards of 10,000f, worth of copper ore the last working, although sine has found in special power of the lasting mine agents in Cornwall, including James Crosso, Capl. P. Floyd, and Capl. C. Thomas, of the Dolcouth Mine, when concar in stating it to be a valuable property, containing all the elements was in its favour, and combining all the most favourable features of the great celebrated mines by which it is surrounded; in fact, no doubt is entertained as sultimate result of the undertaking, for when the necessary machinery is eled, and the mine drained, the ore already discovered will meet the expenses; y intersecting the lode at the deep level large deposits of ore will be found, so Pays bi-mouthly dividends to the shareholders.

It Holm Bash Mine, Edward Wommouth was killed from the effects of EBURGETT CROWAN CONSOLS.—These mines, now before the public,

At Holmeash Mine, Edward Wonmouth was killed from the effects of Emplosion of gunpowder.

Messrs. Powell and Cooke have forwarded us the following remarks upon the business of the week:

upon the business of the week:—

The market has not been quite so active as for a few weeks past, still there is a fair amount of business doing in British dividend mines. The attention of the public having been directed to this class of securities for the investment of capital, steady purchases (in some of the best mines) are continually being made, and we feel confident that, with proper care in the selection, no other property offers such advantages for an outlay of capital. For instance, the following mines are paying dividends bit monthly and quarterly, at the rate of 12½ to 20 per cent., with the prospect of continuing them for years. An equal interest in each of them would ensure about 15 per cent., and in the event of partice wishing to realise, there is at all times a market for good dividend mines:—West Basset, South Frances, South Caradon, Wheal Trewetha, Wheal Mary Aun, Alfred Consols, Par Consols, North Basset, Devon Great Consols, Sortridge Consols, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Clifford, &c. There are also mines approaching a dividend state—viz., Great South Toigus, Craddock Moor, Gonamena, Great Wheal Alfred, Dake of Corawall, Porkelli United, &c. There are attended in the list, both dividend and progressive, that may be qually good. From the well-known character of the management, together with the prospects of the different mines enumerated, parties secking an investment for capital without any great risk may embark in them with some degree of confletnce.

Great Wheal Alfreds, notwithstanding all the depressing influence that has been brought to bear on the market, have been in good demand, closing at 11 to 11½. Wheal Mary Anns and Sortridge Consols have been in good demand. The latter mine has improved during the week, and shares have advanced to 3%, 3%. Wheal Zions have receded to 2 to 2½, although the discovery at the mine is of an important character, and fully warrants the present price of the shares. We notice with pleasure the improving prospects of several mines in the Calstock district, and shall

Mr. John Batters has furnished the following remarks on the Commer cial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night :-

cial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night:—
The markets continue depressed, and the fall has been considerable during the week, both in railways and the funds. On the actting day, Wednesday, Consols fell as low as 90 %; yesterday and to-day a partial raily has taken place, and to-night they close 92 to 92%, for the November accoust. The Bank of France returns for the month show a falling off in builton and specie of about 2,759.000t, and our own Bank returns for to-morrow are expected to be very unsatisfactory—something near 1,000,000t. decrease in the bullion. The bold step of the Bank directors, in raising the rate of discount to 6 per cent. for short dated bills, and 7 per cent. for long, it is hoped, will have the effect of stopping the drain of gold, and aliaying this senseless panic. In the foreign stock market, old Turks have been very sensitive, and on several vague rumours have fallon upwards of 5 per cent., closing to-night at 92% to 92%, ex dividend.

hoped, will have the effect of stopping the drain of gold, and analying uns senseculariation. In the foreign stock market, old Turks have been very sensitive, and on several vague rumours have fallon upwards of 5 per cent., closing to-night at 92% to 92%, ex divident have fallon upwards of 5 per cent., closing to-night at 92% to 92%, ex divident have stood remarkably well, considering the general depression, and close to-night an improvement from the lowest point of the week of 1 per cent. Eirmingham, 100% to 100%; Great Western, 65% to 63%; South-Western, 51 to 115; Midland, 75% to 75%; Leeds, 914, to 914; Caledonian, 27 to 27%; Dever, 20% to 20%; York and North, 27% to 27%; Devive, 10% to 10%; Extern Counties, 8 13-16 to 8 15-16; Luxembourg, 3% to 3%; Northern of France, 37%, 37%. In banks and missellancous stocks, only a very limited business has been done. Subjoined are the quotations:—National Discount Company, 3% to 3% of 200 minus Company, 3% to 3%; Coceas, 2% to 3; Fort Bowen, 64, to 1s. 64.; Imperial Brazillan, 2¼ to 2%; St. John del Rey, 18 to 29; Cobre, 55 to 57; Santiago de Cuba, 1% to 2.

Dividend British Mines still continue in good demand, and with an improving tendency, investments to a considerable extent being made in this market during the week. Alfred Consols, 18 to 15%; Brynford Hall, 115 to 120; Devon Great Consols, 400; Ding Dong, 36 to 37; Great South Tolgus, 11½ to 12; Great Wheal Vor, 2 to 2%; Mary Ann, 37 to 38; North Basset, 38; Providence, 61 to 62; Rosewarne, 70 to 75; Sortridge Consols, 3½ to 3½; South Frances, 360 to 365; Trelawny, 21; Vale of Towy, 3% to 1: West Basset, 31 to 31½; West Providence, 62 to 62; Rosewarne, 70 to 75; Buller, 270 to 280; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 10½ to 11; Wheal Uny, 8½, 9.

Progressive Mines are also in good demand, with a large business doing. Boiling Well, 6 to 7; Clijah and Wentworth, 11 to 12; Daren, 4½; Devon Burra Burra, 2½ to 3; East Basset, 42% to 43; East Rose, 10 to 12; Great Wheal Alfred, 10½ to 11; illerward United, 45; West Wheal Bloton, 55;

ROYAL BEITISH BANK.—Mr. James Wyld stated, at a meeting of the Royal British Bank depositors, that Mr. Coleman had valued the assets of the bank

That the estimated value of the colliery was The call made by the directors amounted to	1	40,000	0	0
Total value of assets		178,614		
The liabilities of the bank are				
Estimated assets	4	178,644	8	11
Total		60,487	3	10
Estimated law cost		4,000	0	0
Total				10

Including, therefore, the last call, there is a deficiency of 64,487. 3s. 19d. A call c 30l. per share, in addition to the 50l. (making 80l. per share), will be required as contribution from the shareholders to pay the liabilities of the bank.

The iron-works of the Royal British Bank are situate in Llynvi Valley The iron-works of the Royal British Bank are situate in Llynvi Valley Glamorganshire, about five miles from the town of Bridgend. The Llynvi Valle Railway connects the works with the little barbour of Fortheawl, distant about similes, and a short line of rails branching from the same railway brings them int miles, and a short line of rails branching from the same railway brings them in Bridgend. The works are known as the Cefn Works, and comprise the Cefn Cwec an Park Tyr Gunter iron-works and collieries. The iron-works consist of three blast furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron, with the necessary adjuncts of a blast furnaces to a very considerable tract of coal and iron ore, occupying, in seam arreaging in bickness from 4 to 39 feet, more than a thousand acres of land. Th quantity of coal and mine yet to be wrought is estimated at a very large amount-from 50,000,000 to 109,000,000 tons. The property is held by the bank as assignces t leases for long terms from several landed proprietors.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.—Arrangements are now being made for the formation of a company to lay down across the Atlantic a line of telegraphic communication upon the principles patented by Mr. Thomas Allan, of Edinburgh. This new rope differs entirely from all other submarine ropes, combining considerably increased conductibility with such a diminution in weight, that the entire cable to connect England with America may be conveniently carried in one vessel. Its strength likewise bears a much greater proportion to its weight than is the case with ropes of a common construction, the excessive weight of which makes the carlage of them impracticable, while, besides their deficiency in conducting power for so great a distance, their peculiar construction renders them self-destructive on being submerged to great depths. The cost of construction and risk in laying down such a line of telegraphic communication would, therefore, be small when compared with the expense and risk under the ordinary systems. Mr. Allan's system thus brings the experiment of electrical communication with America within reasonable compass, as a rope on his principle can be laid down at a cost not exceeding 200,000%.

Extertainment to Propressor Monse.—On Thursday, a public dinner

as a rope on his principle can be laid down at a cost not exceeding 200,000f.

ENTERTAINMENT TO PROFESSOR MORSE.—On Thursday, a public dinner was given at the Albion Tavern, to Professor Morse, of the United States, in acknowledgment of his services in the development of the electric telegraph; likewise with a view of expressing the opinion of the importance of a submarine communication with America. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Fothergill Cooke, one of the directors of the Electric Company, who was supnorted by Lord Charles Clinton, Sirs James Carmichael and Charles Fox, General Wylde, Dr. O'shaughnessy, Messra, Rowland Hill, Cyrus Field, J. W. Brett, T. Crampton, Carpmele, and others. In the course of the evening, in proposing the health of Professor Morse, the chairman stated his opinion was, that the system introduced by the Professor was the best, it being the most simple, permanent, and certain. The healths of Mr. Brett, the inventor of the wire rope for submarine telegraphs; Mr. Crampton, who first carried the cable to Calais; Sir Charles Fox, and several other eminent persons, were drank, and suitably responded to, as well as one to the Telegraph Companies of England.

Proposed Banquer to Mr. Lingham, M. P.—The preparations for this

ply responded to, as well as one to the Telegraph Companies of England.

Proposed Banquet to Mr. Ingram, M.P.—The preparations for this mark of respect from the people of Boston towards their representative are carried forward in a spirit of cordiality, which seems to point out Mr. Ingram as pre-eminently the Member for Boston, and promises that the public dinner will, indeed, be a popular one. The banquet will be held in the Corre Exchange in about a fortnight, but the exact day has not been fixed upon. On this point the convenience of the hon. Member, as well as of the friends who are expected to arcompany him from London, will, of course, have to be studied. On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the managing committee was held, at which some of the most important preliminary arrangements were forwarded.

DEATH OF Mr. JOHN PAULL.—We regret to announce the untimely death, at 27 years of age, of Mr. John Paull, mining engineer, and recently appointed manager of the Fort Bowen Gold and Silver Mines, near Chagree, in Central America. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. Paull, of Taylstock, a gentleman well known as a tin smelter and mining engineer, and as the discoverer and originator of many good mines in the Taylstock district, and, like his father, stood high in the estimate of the mining world and in his profession. He possessed a remarkable love of adventure, enterprise, and energy, to an extraordinary degree, and the incidents mation of the mining world and in his profession. He possessed a remarkable love of adventure, enterprise, and energy, to an extraordinary degree, and the incidents of his life are near akin to romance. At 19 years of age, after making himself familiar with the mining districts of this country, he went to Australia, where he successfully carried on copper mining. From thence he went to California, and applied himself to gold mining, from which he made considerable profits, and after an absence of five years he returned home. Shortly afterwards he went again to Australia under an engagement with the Colonial Gold Company, and after it terminated he undertook the management of the Fort Bowen Mines, the duties of which he had only just entered upon, when he caught a cold, which resulted in a fever, terminating fatally on Sept. 7 last in an open boat off Colon, at the cemetery of which place his remains were interred.

Dearn of Mr. Frances Wirayany, C.F. It is gift down extraord.

DEATH OF MR. FRANCIS WISHAW, C.E.—It is with deep regret we hav record the demise of Mr. Francis Wishaw, the eminent engineer, who expire DEATH OF MR. FRANCIS WISHAW, C.E.—It is with deep regret we have to record the demise of Mr. Francis Wishaw, the eminent engineer, who expired suddenly, on the 6th inst, in the 52d year of his age. Mr. Wishaw was the author of the first practical work on railways; and it was mainly owing to his exertions, while scoretary, that the Society of Aris was resuscitated from its previously languishing condition. With him, likewise, emannted the first idea of the Great Exhibition of 1851, his plans of which were laid before Prince Albert, and approved by his Royal Highness. Mr. Wishaw was also instrumental in maturing the artistic arrangements of the Crystal Palanee, at Sydenham; and several valuable contributions to this Journal were written by him. In the relations of private life, and the associations of business, the lamented deceased was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and his loss will be sincerely feltand deplored.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Practical Remarks on the Present State of the Law of Patents, addressed to Inventors. Second edition, Svo. By WILLIAM SPENCE, Assoc. Inst. C.E. London: Stevens and Norton; and J. Weale, 59, High Holborn.

Inventors. Second edition, Svo. By WILLIAM SPENCE, Assoc. Inst. C.E. London: Stevens and Norton; and J. Weale, 59, High Holborn.

This pamphlet is just the thing to put into the hands of an intending patentee who does not seek to become his own patent agent, but desires such a sufficient knowledge of the subject as will enable him to take eare that his business is properly attended to. Mr. Spence shows, indeed, that no one is compelled, either by positive enatiment or complicated practice, to have professional aid; he, however, very appropriately remarks,—"But experience has shown that it is well for inventors to pause before they venture to depend upon their own unaided skill in drawing their titles and specifications. The provisional specification is adocument which bears an important relation both to the title of the patent, and to the complete specification after wards to be filed. And if it be at length found that the two documents (the provisional and complete specifications) are not in accordance one with the other, the patent cannot be supported. Every title of a patent must contain only one substantive invention. Every provisional specification must state distinctly and intelligibly the whole nature of the invention, so that the law officer may be apprised of the improvement, and of the means by which it is to be carried into effect;" and every complete, or final, specification must "particularly describe and assertain the nature of the invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed."

It is thus required that the provisional specification should indicate the essential character of the invention, as distinguished from its accidents; and the final specification must take up this more abstract representation of the invention, and show its required that the provisional specification should indicate the essential character of the invention, and administration, and the final specification which is supposes in the person who is completent to draw these documents a capacity for understanding scient

knowing little of civility and less of engineering; chemists, who seldom use their laboratory; and manufacturers, who never manufactured anything but—evidence.

VENTILATION.—Mr. M'Kinnell, secretary of the Glasgow Athenaeum, has invented a simple and ingenious contrivance for ventilating dwellings, churches, &c., which consists of two tubes, one within the other, the inner one with a broad flange on its lower end, spreading like the bell of a trumpet, within the room. This inner tube opens to the outer air, and is meant to allow the escape of the foul or heated air with which any apartment becomes filled when long occupied with human beings, even though there should be no fire, stove, or other artificial method of heating and contaminating the atmosphere. Over this tube there is placed a bood, or contrivance to prevent the admission of rain. This tube would be sufficient to allow all the foul air of a room to escape, and if doors and windows were kept open there would be a constant supply of pure air. But drafts have to be avoided in any efficient scheme of ventilation, otherwise the circ would be as bad as the complaint. Graops, catarrhs, and other lile would be sure to seize the dwellers in a room in which a thorough draft was kept up between doors and windows and the tube. But Mr. M'Kinnell has a beautiful and simple method of supplying fresh and pure air, while be take off that which has become corrupt and unwholesome. Attached to the outer tube—that which curelopes, so to speak, the cseape tube—the has an arm or arms which pass at right cure to be anything the sum and the relationship of the distribution of the sum of

RAISING MUDAND SOIL FROM BOTTOMS OF RIVERS .- M. Louis Schwartz-RAISING MUDAND SOIL PROM BOTTOMS OF RIVERS.—It. Joins Solve attackey for, for Berlin, proposes to accomplish this object by means of a centrifugal or rotatory pump, fixed on board a vessel, with a steam-engine for working it. From the pump descends a suction pipe, arranged suitably, so that its head can be moved to and fro. The lower end of the suction pipe is fitted with a head, or instrument, which may be separate; this, on being moved with the lower end of the pipe, stirs the mud, with it some of the water will be drawn up by the pump, from whence it can be discharged on a bank, or into a barge or any other vessel convenient for the purpose.

GOLD AND SILVER AMALGAMATING MACHINE. - Messrs. Symonds, Fell. and Co., of Milwall, have their new patented machine in daily operation at their works; and on Thursday a number of gentlemen attended to witness the operation, and appeared much pleased with the effective manner in which it worked. They have been working about 20 tons a day of poor Welsh stuff, and produced gold. A large quantity of the tailings of the Chamcellorsville ore have been operated on, and 10% worth of gold extracted, being at the rate of about \(\frac{7}{2} \) oz. to the tan. The machine is well worthy of inspection by those interested in gold mining.

chine is well worthy of inspection by those interested in gold mining.

THE BRYN MALLY COLLIERY—FATAL ACCIDENT,—Since the accident which occurred last week, every effort has been made for the recovery of the bodies of the missing workmen. For two or three days, while the water was being raised by means of the pump only, the quantity rather increased than diminished, but since the "cage" (the machinery for ascending and decending) has been fitted up for the purpose of clearing the mine it diminishes at the rate of about 120 tons an hour. The upper part of the workings will probably be reached in a day or two, and it is possible that some of them may be found there, as if they managed to get to it when the alarm was given they may have been able to sustain life for some days by cating the ponies used in the mine. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the accumulation of water in an adjoining mine, which had not been worked for the last 30 years. The Bryn Maily Colliery is worked by Mesers. Clayton and Darlington (a well-known firm in connection with the coal trade of Lancashire), and is one of the largest in North Wales. Ahout 200 men were engaged at the various levels at the time of the accident, most of whom were saved through the presence of mind of a boy named Edwards, who, while assisting Ishmuel Evans in "driving a tunnel," saw a large body of water break in, and instantly ran to his compades and gave the alarm. Edwards, his father, and two other men escaped by crawling on their belifes for upwards of an hour, and emerging through the air shaft into an upper working, out of which they were lifted in a state of complete exhaustion. There are thirteen persons missing, eight of whom leave wives and families. The greatest anxiety is manifested by themen who escaped with regard to the fate of their mates, and they work night and day at the cage and pump, in hopes that some of them may yet be extricated alive.

Another Fatal Casuality at Bryn Mally Mine, on Thursday morning, we found a large erowd, and

ANOTHER FATAL CASUALTY AT BRYN MALLY MINE.—Upon revisiting the seene of the late fatal accident at Bryn Mally Mine, on Thursday morning, we found a large crowd, and the same anxious expression told the spectator at a glance that the water in the workings had not been sufficiently reduced to allow of a descent in search of their missing comrades. The cage was still lifting out immense volumes of water at every stroke, but the engine which is ordinarily used for keeping the mine dry, was field in consequence of a lamentable accident which occurred last evening. About 8 o'clock, the chief engineer, Robert Kenrick, had descended the pumping—shaft a short distance to change the buckets, and was engaged in that duty when suddenly the capstan chain broke, and with some other gearing fell upon him, knocked him off the barrel or platform on which he was standing, and precipitated him to the bottom of the shaft. His body was got out the same evening, and conveyed to his residence on the works close by, where it now lies waiting the coroner's inquisition. The unfortunate man was about 40 years of age, and has left, a widow and four children to deplore their loss. Ever since the inundation of the mine, the pump to which he was attending had been worked at a great pressure, making some 12 strokes a minute, and raising 60 gallons of water per stroke. The wear of the buckets must have been very great, and necessitated their being replaced, but there was no reason to believe that any other part of the machinery had been weakened by the extraordinary service demanded of it.

any other part of the machinery and been weakened by the extraordinal review commanded of it.

ACTION FOR WAGES—JOHNSON v. Prase.—The plaintiff brought an action in the Stokeley County Court for salary for 11 weeks that he had been out of employment, at 21. per week, house rent to May 13, and coals for a similar pertudit of the plaintiff was engaged in April, 1835, by Mr. Pease's manager, at 1001, per annum, house rent and coals free. He was offered a house at the mines, or to find his own at Guisboro'. Mr. John Forster stated that three months' notice was the rule of the coal trade, as between the master and under-viewer, engagements of this sort were common; the under-viewer received 1001, per annum, to be paid 21. per week, fortnightly, and in such case three months' notice is the custom. Where the engagement was for a year, one pay (where there were three fortnightly pays in one month) was slipped. The plaintiff was recalled, and stated that no pay had been slipped, but he had received his 21. per week regularly every fortnight. Ultimately a verdiet for the defendant, with costs, was given, the judge having briefly gone through the coals, equalled all that was due to him, and that the amount paid in as house rent fully equalled the amount due to him on that account.

Coal Minng in South Wales.—In Comm Rhondda, in addition to the new colliery at Penyrhiw, there is another opened, by Mr. R. Lewis, at Middle Com-

COAL MINING IN SOUTH WALES.—In Cwm Rhondda, in addition to the new colliery at Penyrhiw, there is another opened, by Mr. R. Lowis, at Middle Cwmmer level; and a pit at Cynlluyndu, by Mr. Wayne, of Gadllys. The Yphyshir deep pit of Messer. Shepherd and Evans, is likewise down to the rider on the back of the No. 3 seam. We have also seen a prospectus of an intended colliery on the Church farm, Ystradyvodwg, and adjoining properties of Mr. Crawshay Balley, with reports of his mining agents thereon, but we have yet to learn whether the project is fully matured. At Golynos, near Castella Valley, a London firm are opening on Mr. Powell's lower Lantwit seam, and another at Penycood Cac, which with Penyrhiw, are all under the management of Mr. Brooke R. Smith, C.E. Messes, James and Co. are progressing fast with their works on No. 3 seam, at Bodrhinglil.—Star of Gwent.

DISCOVERY OF SLATE VEINS.—Several veins of slate stone, equal to the Carnarvon, have been discovered at Corngafr. Mydrim, and a limited liability company, consisting of Mr. R. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Hugh Williams, and Mr. John Williams, has been formed for the purpose of working the quarries.—Secured Herald.

THE BESSEMER PROCESS. -The railway bar rolled at Dowlais Iron-THE BESSEMER PROCESS.—The railway bar rolled at Dowlats Ironworks, apparently bore a fine and even surface, but, from its steely or crystalline
character, would not stand the several tests to which the more flexible (because more
flexible its subjected,—that is, the abript pressure of the squeezer, worked on an
eccentric shaft, or the sudden heavy fall of a ponderous siedge or ram. The prevalent
opinion is that, with iron produced from commixture of native ore with the various
scides and hydrated-oxides of iron with cinder extensively used in South Wales, so
good a specimen could not have been rolled; and that if refining is done away with
by the pneumatic process, the puddling cannot. As this seems to be the desideratum,
we augur it may, for well do we remember the repugancy of many to the innovation
of hot blast and coal, instead of cold blast and coke, and the many unfulfilled prophecies of ruin therefrom,—Star of Guent.

New Strammus our Chill.—Don Carlos Williams, admiral of Chili.

NEW STEAMERS FOR CHILL.-Don Carlos Williams, admiral of Chili, has been for some time engaged, on the part of his Government, in making arrange-ment relative to some machinery which is being manufactured in Glagow for a new line of Government steamors, intended to ply between Chill and Peru. He is also superintending the building of a number of steamers in London.—Man. Guardian.

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BRA

A FIRST CLASS FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

A VALUABLE AND MOST IMPORTANT MINERAL PROPERTY, extending in the whole under about 100 acres, in GLOUCESFRISHIRE.

A VALUABLE AND MOST IMPORTANT MINERAL PROPERTY, extending in the whole under about 1100 acres, in GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

M. R. LEIFCHILD is instructed by the Mortgagees to OFFER FOR PUBLIC SALE, at Garraway's, on Wednesday, the 15th of October, at Tweive for One, in Seven Lots, those exceedingly valuable MINERAL PROPERTIES and COAL MINES, in the Forest of Dean, which are well known as the EXTENSION, the EMPEROR, the QUIDCHURCH, the PLUDS, the BIRCHEN GROVE, the LYDBROOK, and the HARRY HILL COLLIERIES.

These capital concerns are most advantageously situate near the high turnpikeroad from Hereford, Monmouth, and Ross, part of them are at a short distance from the River Wye, and they are all bounded or intersected by, or are immediately contagent to, the Severn and Wye Tranway, or the Bullo-Pill Branch of the South Wales Railway. These valuable mines are rich in well-known veins and seams of coal; they contain the celebrated Coleford Hill Delf Vein, which averages 6 ft. in thickness, and other recognised seams and runs, all of which can be profitably worked with great facility, chiefly by levels, to the extent of at least 3000 tons per week, and the transit by water and railway to all parts of the kingdom is both cheap and expeditions. These extensive gaics contain a surface area exceeding 1000 acres, and they are held in perpetuity from the Crown on terms equal to freehold—viz., a royalty of 1½ d. per ton of coals, and nominal sleeping rents till they are in full work.

Full descriptive particulars and conditions of sale, with plans of each lot, will be issued 14 days previous to the sale, and may be had of Messra. Minsutul. and Saxpers, solicitors, or Mr. Hocsman, solicitor, Bromsgrove; or at the offices of Mr. Leffenillo, 62, Moorgate-street, London, who is fully authorised to treat with any gentleman or company for the whole or portion of the estates by private contract.

TO CAPITALISTS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, COAL MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—VALUAGLE COAL PIELDS and OTHER PROPERTY, in the Forest of Dean, and at Lydney and Newland, in the county of Gloucester, TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, in the month of November next, in the following lots:—Lor I.—A FREEHOLD COTTAGE and STABLE, with about 3 acres of garden and orchard ground, situate at Whitecroft, in the parish of Newland, near to the Sovern and Wyc Railway, and to the coal and ironworks at Park End, now in the occupation of Mr. William Craddock.

Lor 2.—A valuable FREEHOLD FARM, known as Milkwall Farm, containing 31.3.3s. 20p., or thereabours, of excellent arable and meadow land, situate near the

occupation of Mr. William Craddoca.

Lor 2.—A valuable r REEHOLD FARM, known as Milkwall Farm, containing 31 a. 38. 20 r., or thereabouts, of excellent arable and meadow land, situate near the market town of Coleford, and in the township of West Dean, and parish of Newland, with farm house and convenient outbuildings, together with six cottages, with gardens and other conveniences, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Blanch and others.

Lor 3.—The valuable LEASE (of which 19½ years are unexpired at Michaelmas, 1836) of the NORCHARD and KIDNALLS COLLIERIES, now in full work, situated on the Severn and Wye Railway, and only two miles from the Port of Lydney, raising large quantities of the Kithails and Asrchard coals, celebrated for domestic purposes, steam-engines, and gas works. These collieries are principally worked by levels in the several veins—Kidnails (or Yorkley), Whittington, Norchard (or Coleford High Deif), and the Trenchard; about 300 acres of the three lower veins are unopened. The collieries have a free shipping wharf at Lydney Basin, and are charged only one-sixth part of the highest rate of tonnage chargeable by the Severn and Wye Railway Company on the Forest coal. The plaint and stock are to be taken by the purchases at a valuation.

ford High Delf), and the Trenchard; about 300 acres of the three lower veins are unopened. The collicies have a free shipping what at Lydney Easin, and are charged only one-sixth part of the highest rate of tonnage chargeable by the Severn and Wye Railway Company on the Forest coal. The plant and stock are to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.

Lor 4.—A FREHOLD MANSION HOUSE, with lawn and large garden, known as Althrope House, situate at Lydney, in the county of Gloncester, now in the occupation of Mr. David Davies. Lydney is distant by railway from Gloucester about 19 miles, from Chepstow about 8 miles, and is within an easy distance of the Forest of Dean, Lor 5.—ALL those several FREENTONE QUARRIES, situate in the Forest of Dean, as warded and set out by the Dean Forest Mining Commissioners:—viz., Nos. 35, 63, and 133, in Dark Hill Valley; No. 126, near to Park End Toll-bar; and No. 138, in Howler's Stade Valley; subject to the terms of the said award, and the Clauses contained in the Act 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 43.

Lor 6.—A valuable property situate in the Forest of Dean, and known as the RISING SUN ENGINE COLLIERY, including Arthur's Folly, or Speedwell, and Bream's Eaves Level Gales, and comprising an unopened tract of 216 acres, or thereabouts, containing the Vorkiey, Whittington, Coleford High Delf, and Trenchard veins. The Crown gale rent of £50 per annum is paid up to Midsummer last.

Lor 7.—A valuable property, also situate in the Forest of Dean, known as the UNION COLLIERY, comprising an unopened tract of 340 acres, or thereabouts. This colliery adjoins the north side of the Rising Sun Colliery, and contains the Yorkiey, Whittington, Coleford High Delf, and Trenchard veins. The Crown gale rent of £50 per annum is paid up to Midsummer, 1856.

The Great Western, and Severn and Wye Railways, and convenient trantcods, run near to the properties, and there are other facilities, which render them deserving the attention of capitalists, public companies, coal merchants, and others, and Glessa and Co

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—

der, and 10½ ft. in the shuft, with two boilers 26 tons; new three years ago.

An excellent 24 in. cylinder DUBLE-ACTING STAMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with one boiler about 10 tons, and 36 heads of stamps, with iron axies and lifters, complete; new within two years.

A nearly new DRAWING MACHINE, complete.

A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets, 45 fms. 29 in. PLUNGER-LIFT, complete.

St. Austell, Aug. 13, 1856.

J. J. GUMMOE.

TEAM-ENGINE, BOILER, AND PIT GEAR, NEARLY NEW. 1. —TO BE SOLD, a 16-horse power CONDENSING ENGINE, with 4 ft. stroke, boiler 30-horse power, and fitted up with all requisite mountings, feed apparatus, &c., fit-wheel, pumping crank, spur wheels for driving same, and drum; flat hemp rope; 50 yards of horizontal wood pump rods, with three travelling bobs, T-bob, pit frame, pump rods, and 60 yards of 5 in, pump trees, with all requisites for two lifts.—Apply to Mr. Goldstraw, builder, Wetley Rochs, near Leek; or Messrs. Walker and Woodhead, ironfounders, Leek.

RELAND.—COUNTY OF GALWAY.—TO MINING COMPANIES.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the property of Capt. O'Hara, the ROYALFIES of TOWNLANDS of MOYVOONE and AUGHINANURE, on which a valuable rich VEIN OF LEAD has been discovered. The lands are two miles from Oughterard, and twelve from Galway, to which there is a railway from Dublin.—For particulars, apply to James Bell, Eq., Ard Carne, Ballinasioe.

BEDLINGTON IRONWORKS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE DEDLINGTON IRONWORKS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE ONTRACT, the above very extensive and valuable IRONWORKS, situated in the county of Northumberland, consisting of FIVE very large and powerful ROLLING MILLS, adapted for the manufacture of puddled bars, merchant iron, railway plates, and boiler plates, having eleven heating furnaces, theiry puddling furnaces, two squeezers, four pairs of shears, punching machine, lathe, rail saw mill, &c.; the whole being driven by a condensing engine of 110-horse power, 48 in. eylinder, and new high-pressure oscillating engine, 100-horse power, two cylinders, 24 in. diameter each; with five boilers, steam piping and fittings, complete. Also, FORGE HAMMER, with two heating furnaces, driven with high-pressure vibrating beam engine, 23-horse power, 20 in cylinder. Also, large ANCHOR SMITHS and CHAIN MAKERS' SHOPS, WORKMEN'S HOUSES, OFFICE, and MANSION HOUSE, with garden attacted.

garden attacted.

works have been erected at a great coat, are eligibly situated in the heart of
cal district, and are in excellent repair. Iron is made in the immediate vicinity,
the frontone of the locality; and goods can be conveyed by the River Blyth to
copt of Blyth, or by rail, which connects the works with the general railway
met the kingdom.

system of the kingdom.

For further information, and liberty to inspect the works, application to be made to Mr. Philipson, solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

to Mr. PHILIPSON, solicitor, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RONWORKS AND MINING PROPERTY.—GLAMORGANSHIRE.—FOR SALE, the LEASE of a valuable MINING PROPERTY and
IRONWORKS, comprising TWO BLAST FURNACES, BLOWING ENGINE, HOT
STOVES, RAILWAYS, WORKMEN'S COTTAGES, ARTHTCERS' SHOPS, and
573 acres of LAND, unusually rich in ANTHRACITE COAL and IRON MINE, of
excellent quality, which crops out on the surface, and are worked by level and patching at a very cheap rate. There are FIVE large VEINS OF COAL, respectively 4,
12, 5, 6, and 5 ft. thick, and the IRON ORE is most abundant. The 4 and 12 ft. seams
of coal are ogen by levels, and the iron mine by patches. Limestone is near and cheap.
The works are in communication with the Swansen Canal, and within four miles of
a station on the Vale of Neath Railway, access to which and to the Neath Canal may
readily be had. A lot of raised mine, estimated at over 2000 tons, will be included
in the purchase. The works offer great facilities for using Bessemer's process, and
as they are sold to close accounts, a very reduced price will be taken.
For particulars and to treat, apply to Messra, Luwelly and Randall, solicitors,
Neath; or to Mr. Lewis Gaifffilm, Ynisygerwn, Neath.

CLAMORGANSHIRE.—COAL, IRONSTONE, and BLACKBAND

O BE LET, underlying about 590 acres, at the junction of the Avon and alleys, and close to the line of the South Wales Mineral Railway, now being m Briton Ferry to Glyncornog.

made from Briton Ferry to Glyncornog.

The section embraces a great depth of well-known and valuable minerals, admirably suited for all the purposes of iron and tin-plate manufactories, and the smelting of copper, and also for carrying on a large export trade in coals and coke, being distant about ten miltes from the shipping place.

Particulars can be had on reference to Messrs. Baxter, Rose, and Norton, 3, Parkstret, Westminster; James Thomas, Feq., solicitor, Lundilo; Mr. Bador, C.E., and mineral surveyor, Llanelly; and John Trevillian Jenkly, Eqq., Swanses, the agent to the estate.—Oct. 8, 1856.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY, ALL those SEAMS of most valuable BITUMINOUS COAL, consisting of one vein 3 ft. 9 in, thick, one 2 ft., and one 20 in., which can be worked to a great extent by level, requiring little or no timber, situate and being under the lands of Soho, Llanelly, Carnarthenshire, containing 200 acres, or thereabouts, within about two miles' distance of the shipping taining 200 acres, or thereabouts, within about two miles unstances. There are several other seams supposed to run under the property, but which have not yet been proved.—For further particulars, apply to Thos. Davies, Belle Vue Cottage, Llanelly.

TO BE LET, IN CARMARTHENSHIRE, the numerous VEINS of excellent IRONSTONE and the COAL in the FARMS of CWM-HIDIE, CWM-GRWGYLLIS, and PEN-Y-GRAIG, situated near Pontyberem, in the Gwendreath Valley, and consisting of about 160 acres.

The whole of these veins are on the north erop of the lowest measures of this coal basin, and are well known to produce the best ironstone in South Wales.—Apply to Mr. Josnes Richambook, C.E., Neath, Glamorganshire.

10 COAL PROPRIETORS.—GEORGE FORSTER'S PATENT TRAP DOORS are NOW AT WORK in some of the pits near Wigan. Their regular steady current of kept in the workings. The doors cannot be left open by carelessness, therefore

Sa the Caurt of Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. - Stannaries of Cornwall. RICHARDS v. GIBBONS AND OTHERS.

IN RE TRETHELLAN MINE.

IN RE TRETHELLAN MINE.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 18th day of August last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wedneslay, the 15th day of October next, at Twelve October at noon, for SELLING ONE (120th) PART, or SHARES, of the Defendant John Gibbons; and the TWO (120th) PARTS, or SHARES, and 15-16 of ONE (120th) PART, or SHARE, of the Defendant Barbars Peter, standing in the Cost-book of the said mine in the name of Alexander Peter (deceased); or as many of the said several shares as may be necessary to satisfy the said Order, or Decree, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.—For further information, appliestion may be made to Mr. S. T. G. Downing, solicitor, Redruth; or to Messrs. Honor and Hocker, solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Sept. 30, 1856.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Devoran, in the port of Truro, on Monday, the 13th of October next, at Twelve o'clock, the undermentioned MATERIALS, all of which will be found in excellent condition (some of the pitwork quite new), and lying on the wharf, convenient for shipment:—A STEAM_ENGINE, 36 in. cylinder, 8½ ft. stroke, equal beam, 11 in. to 13 in. 31 of ft. 10 in. working-barrel, 16 ft. 11 in. doorpieces.

2 ft. 13 in. doorpieces.
2 ft. 14 in. doorpieces.
2 ft. 14 in. plunger working.
2 io ft. 12 in. plunger working.
2 io ft. 12 in. plunger working.
2 io ft. 12 in. brass working-barrels, Large iron angle bob, with plummer blocks and brasses, about 3 tons.

STEAM-ENGINE, 36 in. cylinder, 8\% ft. stroke, equal beam.

110 ft. 10 in. working-barrel,
16 ft. 11 in. doorpiece.
2 6 ft. 12 in. doorpieces.
2 3 \% ft. 13 in. doorpieces.
2 10 ft. 12 in. doorpieces.
2 11 in. to 13 in.
2 9\% ft. 13 in. windbores.
2 14 in. H-pieces, complete.
1 14 in. stuffing-box and gland.
1 10\% ft. 12 in. brass plunger-pole.
1 12 in. stuffing-box and gland.
1 10\% ft. 14 in. brass plunger-pole.
1 10\% ft. 14 in. brass plunger-pole.
1 10\% ft. 14 in. brass plunger-pole.
2 pairs yokes; 2 set-offs; several brass clack seats, valves, &c., for 12 in. and 14 in.
1 ifts; 6 and 7 in. brass buckets and clacks; 10 and 12 in. iron buckets, with swivels complete; fat thread tops; plunger bolts; flange bolts; rod pins; strapping plates, &c.

May be viewed on application at the Redruth and Chacewater Railway Company's offices, at Devoran.—Dated Sept. 29, 1856.

BANK QUAY FOUNDRY, WARRINGTON.

BANK QUAY FOUNDRY, WARRINGTON.

R. WHEATLEY KIRK is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th October, 1856, commencing each day at Eleven o'clock, on the premises of the Foundry and Ship-building Works, known as the Bank Quay Foundry, Warrington, the WHOLE of the exceedingly valuable PLANT, TOOLS, UTENSILS, MACHINERY, OUN MILLS, STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.:—viz., One 14-horse and 11t-horse HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINES; 1 10-horse high-pressure portable engine; 3 cylindrical boilers for ditto, with mountings, complete; 1 locomotive, fixed so as to act as a stationary engine; the whole of the valuable line and counter shafting and gearing throughout the works; all the valuable line and counter shafting and gearing throughout the works; all the valuable line and counter shafting and gearing throughout the works; all the valuable line and counter shafting and gearing throughout the works; all the valuable line and counter shafting and gearing throughout the works; all the valuable line and counter shafting and gearing throughout the boring ditto, for heavy ordnance; ditto, with two turning carriages, and nine boring ditto, for light ordnance, on the ordinance work; 3 large double-geared and 2 smaller foundry and other wranes, with traverse motions; ponderous travelling crane in gun; in and other wranes, with traverse motions; ponderous travelling crane in gun; in an advantable to the statits, boiler-markers, and foundry tools; cupolas, boiler-markers, and smiths' hearths; bellows, anvils, cast-iron pans, and boilers; cast-metal furnaces, grindstones, and troughs; all the valuable stores, such as blocks, ropes, slings, chains, screw-jacks, vices, scales, weights, double and single-purchase crabs, loam mill; nine lurries, carts, wrought-iron trucks, scales and beams, steelyards and weights, large three-legs, with trab chain blocks; the whole of the valuable gun or ordnance patterns, all the general patterns belonging to the other engineerin

IMPORTANT SALE OF COLLIERIES.—FLINTSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

IR BRANCH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the Hanover-street, Liverpool, subject to conditions of sale to be then and there produced (by order of the Assignees of Messrs, Strahan, Paul, and Bates), the ENTIRE INTEREST of the said Assignees of Messrs, Strahan, Paul, and Bates), the ENTIRE INTEREST of the said Assignees of and in the unexpired residue of a LEASE for 40 years, commencing on the 10th day of May, 1899, and granted by the Right Hon. Lord Mostyn (then the Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn), as tenant for life, under a power to Mr. James Homas Cookensy (who was a trustee thereof for the bankrupts), and afterwards confirmed by the remainder-man, of all those very valuable COLLIERIES, situate in the parish of Whitford, and county of Flint, North Wales, and which are delineated or described on such parts of the map or plan affixed to the printed particulars as are coloured yellow and blue, subject to the following rent and royalties:—viz. A clear yearly rent of £1500, and 1-12th part of the value of all coal, cannel, and salek raised, as should exceed the said sum of £1500; also, 3d. per ton of 21 ewts. for all coal shipped at the Mostyn Quay, of the vanue of Ss. 4d. per ton or upwards, and 2d. per ton for all coal of less value than Ss. 4d. per ton; also, subject to the various provisions, limitations, and agreements contained in the said lease.

The COLLIERY is situated immediately on the margin of the River Dec, within a few yards of the Mostyn Dock and Quays, on which loading stages are erected, to afford the greatest facility for loading vessels. The Chester and Holyhead Railway runs over the land, with which the colliery has a direct communication by means of two shafts, one of which is used exclusively for pumping water; and the other, which is about 13 ft. diameter, for drawing coals; on the latter are two winding engines, capable of raising 120,000 tons per annum from the level or the precent tunnels; this shaft is such to the depth of 250 IMPORTANT SALE OF COLLIERIES .- FLINTSHIRE, NORTH WALES

throw rautt, which could be brought to the present pits by means of an extension of the tunnels eastward.

The INTEREST of the Assignees in the highly valuable ENGINES, MACHINERY, and PLANT, which are in efficient and good working order, will be included in the purchase. Also, the INTEREST of the Assignees in a MORTGAGE DEET, which, with the interest thereon, amounted on the 9th June, 1855 (the date of the petition for adjudication), to £134,940 17s. Id., and the substituing securities for the same. The debt is owing by Lor2 Mostyn, and was secured by (amongst other things) an assignment of his life interest in the property. The debt and the securities, and the lease, are subject to two mortgages, respectively for £20,000 and £25,000, created by the bankrupts.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale, with a plan of the property, and a section of the coal mines attached, may be had on application to William Bell, Esq. Coleman-street-buildings, London, the official assignee; J. T. Coonney, Esq., solicitor, Lamb's Conduit-place, London; Messra, Lawance, Pleswa, and Boyer, solicitors to the assignees, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London; Joseph Mason, Esq., solicitor, 30, Castle-street, Liverpool; or Mr. Banson, the auctioneer, Hanover-street, Liverpool, who will forward a copy per post on receipt of eight stamps.

TRENOW CONSOLS MINE, NEAR MARAZION.

MR. J. BURGESS (Barneoose, near Redruth) and Mr. J. LITTLE (Redruth), Auctioneers, have instructions to OFFER FOR SALE on Tuesday, the 21st day of October inst., the following MATERIALS: -wiz. One 70 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with two boilers, 36 ft. long cach, nearly new.

ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with two boilers, 36 ft. long each, nearly new.

1 large size shears, 65 ft. high, with 4
shieves and brasses.
1 lo-arm capstan, with oak axie and
iron centre piece, complete.
120 fms. 15½ in. capstan-rope.
An 8-arm cat-head, with cast-iron centre
piece.
130 fms. 7 in. cat-head rope.
Large balance-bob, complete.
130 fms. 7 in. cat-head rope.
Large balance-bob, complete.
150 fms. 14 in. main rod.
14 palrs 6, 7, and 8 in. faggotted strapping-platrs.
47 l9 in. 9 ft. pumps.
1 l9½ in. H-piece.
2 l9 in. 9 ft. sinking windbores.
2 l9 in. 9 ft. sinking windbores.
3 l9 in. 8 at bottom windbores.
3 l9 in. 8 at bottom windbores.

5 19 in. clack doorpieces.
3 19 in. flat bottom windbores.
3 19 in. flat bottom windbores.
3 19 in. flat bottom windbores.
1 19% in. plunger-pole, 13 ft. long, with stuffing-box and gland.
1 8 in. Plunger-pole, 12 ft. long, with atuffing-box and gland.
1 8 in. H. plicee.
1 8 in. H. ft. working-barrels.
1 20 in. 14 ft. pole-case.
1 18½ in. 14 ft. pole-case.
1 13 in. doorpiece.
1 13 in. doorpiece.
1 13 in. 9 ft. sinking windbore.
1 12 in. H. ft. working-barrel.
5 fms. 12 in. pumps.
1 12 in. H and top doorpiece.
1 12 in. 12 ft. plunger-pole, with stuffing-box and gland.
96 fms. 7-16 in. whim-chain; 2 horse whim.

Angle-bob and triangle-barrel.

Angle-bob and triangle-at flat rod shafts.

Horse whim shaft tackle, stands & shieves.
200 fms. 7-16 in. horse whim-chain.
2 horse whim kibbles.
10 ft. enge, horse whim, with shaft tackle
and shieves.
80 fms. whim-rope.
80 fms. whim-rope.
80 fms. whim-rope.
Astley's 12 ft. enge, horse whim, with
shaft tackle and shieves.
50 fms. whim rope.
2 horse whim kibbles.
WIEAL PLEASANT.

5 fins. 12 in. pumps.

12 in. I and top doorpiece.
12 in. II and top doorpiece.
12 in. II and top doorpiece.
12 in. II and top doorpiece.
13 in. II and top doorpiece.
12 in. II and top doorpiece.
13 in. II and top doorpiece.
14 ing-hos and gland.
15 fin. getter and gland.
16 fing-blos and gland.
17 fine and since the special special

CELLONG AND BALLARAT RAILWAY COMPANY This is an independent company, standing on its own merits, for the construction of a line of railway from Geelong to Ballarat, as the first section of a irma line between Molbourne and Adelaide, the capital of the provinces of Victoria and Senth Australia, by a junction with the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, now in some of construction, at their terminus in Geelong.

All arrangements are completed, and the necessary instructions and decuments have been forwarded to the colony. The further announcement of general details will be made without delay.

Offices, 73, King William-street, City, Oct. 2, 1856.

ANTED.—TO MINE COMPANIES.—The ADVERTISER

(23 years of age) is in WANT of a SITUATION as MANAGRIL UNDER

AGENT, or OHIEF CLERK of any MINE or MINERAL PROPERTY. He would

prefer going abroad. The highest references given as to character, shully, &c., on

application. Salary not so much an object as an immediate engagement.—Addres,

"Excelsior," Llanidlocs, North Wales.

WANTED, a PERSON as MANAGER at a WORKS making 100 to 150 tons a week of IRON suitable for steel and best engineers' purpose, already engaged in the manufacture of steel-iron would be preferred.—Address, "Mining Journal office, 26, Ficet-street, London.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF AURIFEROUS AND ARGEN.
TIFEROUS MINES CONTAINING PYRITES OR MUNDIC.—P. A. GODE
FROY, Patentee, is prepared to GRANT LICENSES for the USE of his SIMPLE
and ECONOMICAL PROCESS for SEPARATING those METALLIC SUBSTANCES
from the SULPHUR which holds them, leaving the metals in a state of deposit from
which the gold and silver may be readily extracted by amalgam or other known as,
thous.—Apply to the patentee, 3, King's Mead Cottages, New North-road, Islington.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, £1000—PARTNERSHIP 0B.

RYTES and LEAD ORE MINE in North Wales, near to railway and smelting works
and on which £1200 has been lately expended, is in WANT of a PARTNER with
£1000, further to prosecute the works. There is now laid open and dry about 180
tons (estimated) of barytes, with lead ore mixed through it, ready to get to surface.
The annual return for this investment, from barytes alone, will give 50 to 60 per cent,
profit. The sett is over a large extent of fine mineral ground, and presents an opportunity seldom met with.—Every information will be given to applications addressed "G. M.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

DILENDE, OR BLACK JACK.—TO MINE AGENTS AND OTHERS.—The HIGHEST PRICE given for ANY QUANTITY of the above to supplication, stating nearest shipping port, samples, &c., to Richard Hexan Verran, mineral agent, Llanidloes, North Wales.

HARES FOR SALE.—20 in that very valuable property Bally.

moneer, Ireland (copper and sulphur), 1 Wheal Arthur, 1 Great Sheha; or
would exchange for Great Alfred.—Address, with offers, "Briton," Mining Journal
office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WENDRON CONSOLS, NEAR HELSTON, CORNWALL—
TWO SHARES TO BE DISPOSED OF In this valuable TIN MINE—
Apply to Mr. Hodge, County Court, Hanley, Staffordshire.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FIRST-RATE LEAD and COPPER SETT.—Apply to Capt. WM. VERRAN, Llanidloes, N.W.

SETT.—Apply to Capt. WM. VERRAN, Llanidloes, N. W.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the GREAT BEAM TIN MINE, situate in the parishes of Roche and St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, together with the BUILDINGS, PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, STORES, &c., including two substantially built engine-houses and stacks, storekeeper's house, counting, houses, smithy, stamping and dressing-floors, drying-house, &c.; pumping eng ne, 50 in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke; stamps' engine, 30 in. cylinder, 8 ft. stroke; three boilers, stamping machine with 24 heads, drawing machine, water-whech, pumps, plungers, drawing lifts, tramways, wagons, and every article requisite for raising and dressing the tin.

The abo-e-mine has been worked by the present proprietors during the past sin great's; they have sunk the engine-shaft to the 9 fm, lovel, and spared no expense in machinery and timber to render it one of the most efficient and secure mines in Cornwall. This mine contains some very rich lodes; and in descending each succeeding level has produced more tin than the one above. This this of a very rich quality, and realises a higher price than any in the county.

Scaled tenders, naming price and mode of payment, to be sent to the purser, Mr. F. W. POPPLEWELL, No. 63, Faulkner-street, Manchester, on or before the 1st day of November next, but no offer under £3890 will be entertained. If no offer exceed the above-named sum, the underground materials will be brought to the surface, and the whole of the plant sold by public auction forthwith.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.
The OFFICES are REMOVED from 17, Gracechurch-street, to 15, ANG.
COURT, THROGMORTON STREET.

USTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that, at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held on Wednesday, the 8th inst., the following resolution was adopted unanimously:—That this company, completely registered under the Act 7 and 8 Vic., e. 10, be registered as a limited company under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1836, by the name of the "Duston Iron Ore Company (Limited)," and that the solicitor of the company be authorised for this tip roce.

Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, Oct. 10, 1856. THOMAS NURSE, Sec.

REAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of adventurers in the above mines will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at Two o'clock precisely, to consider the present position and prospects of the company; to make alterations in the Rules and Regulations; to make a call, or otherwise provide the necessary funds for carrying on the said mines; to pust be accounts to the end of September; and to trea-mat the general business of the company.—17, Gracechurch-street, London, Oct. 7, 1856.

R. T. ALISON, sec.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices, as under, on Wednesday, the 15th October next, at One o'clock precisely, By order of the Board, WM. NICHOLSON, Sec. 57, Old Broad-street, London, Sept. 25, 1856.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF

JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING
of proprietors in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgatestreet, in the City of London, on Friday, the 17th day of October inst., at One o'clock
precisely, for the purpose of adopting a resolution authorising the registration of the
company as a company with limited liability, under the Act of Parliament passed in
the last Session of Parliament, entituded "An Act for the Incorporation and Megalation of Joint-Stock Companies and other Associations."

Dated this 6th day of October, 1856. JOHN EDWARD LOHR, See.
187, Gresham House, Old Broad street, London.

MEMO.—The above meeting is rendered necessary through the non-attendance of a
sufficient number of shareholders this day to legalise their proceedings. The presence of proprietors is earnestly requested on the 17th inst.

CORTUNA COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office on Thursday, the 16th inst., at Two o'clock P.M., for the purpose of condering and deciding whether, in registering this company under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, it shall be registered with limited liability or not.

By order of the Board, J. B. COLOGAN, Sec. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, Oct. 2, 1856.

THE MOSELLE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern. Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of examining the accounts, and of authorising the sale of the mine and other property of the company, the application of the nett proceeds, and for winding-up the company's affairs.

R. M. FELLOWES.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—
The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this conpany will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopagate-street, on Friday, the 1th
Cotober, 1856, at Two o'clock precisely.

L. R. JONES, Sec.
New Bank-buildings, Oct. 8, 1856.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the Worthing Mining Company will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 29, 81. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Monday, the 27th inst., at One of left. F.M. precisely, to take into consideration the registering of the company unser the provisions of the Act 19 and 20 victoria, cap. 47, entituled the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1836, and whether, in the opinion of the shareholders, the company shall be registered with or without "limited liability" under the said Act.

provisions of the whether, in the opinion of the shareholders, to det, 1856, and whether, in the opinion of the shareholders, to gistered with or without "limited liability" under the said I By order of the Board. 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, London, Oct. 10, 1856. HENRY PEET, Sec.

A NGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

DISSATISFIED SHAREHOLDERS are requested to COMMUNICATE with
the previously to a general meeting, to be called in about a fortnight, so as to prevent the property and effects of this company passing to the directors, unless by
public competition.—Milton next Gravesend, Oct. 9, 1856.

W. A. COOMBE.

MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, analy of which are paying 20 per cent; also, in those of a PROGRESSIVE character, such as hold out a promise of enhancing in value, and of becoming permanently safe investments, at the same time limiting this class of property from liability. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BANKING, INSURANCE, RAILWAY, and other SECURITIES, at the closest price of the day.

WANTED, at present quotations.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Botaliack, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, West Caradon, Wheel Arthur, Buller, Also, in the following Progressive Mines—Ballywigh, Calstock Consols, Exmutth Concident of the Conduration of the Conduct of t

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SAKE STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING ABOVE AND STATES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

MPANY. d document eneral detail UIRE, Sec.

1856.

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Also, in Consols, cool, Wh. Robert. IS, and RCHASE TURING HES OF

BRADFORD CORPORATION WATER-WORKS.

TO EXCAVATORS, MASONS, AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

The WATER-WORKS COMMITTEE of the BRADFORD CORPORATION will:
meet at their offices in Bradford on Wednesday, the 23d day of October, at Eleven
efclock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving TENDERS, or PROPOSALS, for
the fellowing WORKS:—
the fellowing WORKS:—
the fellowing Agents of the purpose of receiving TENDERS, or PROPOSALS, for
the fellowing the the strength of the township of
BESERVOIR, of about 60 acres in extent, near to Chelker House, in the township of
Bradford, and parish of Skipton, with the Culverts, Waste Pit, and other works
connected therewith, including the diversion of the Skipton and Odley turnpike-road
connected therewith, and parish of Skipton, with the Bye Channels, Residuem
for the township of Barden, and parish of Skipton, with the Bye Channels, Residuem
Loggs, Culverts, Valve Well, Waste Weirs, Waste Water Channel, and other works
consected therewith: also, the Buil-DING and COMPLETING of a BRANCH
CONTURT, of about 720 yards in length, from such store reservoir to the main conduit hereinafter mentioned.
CONTRACE E.—The EXCAVATING, FORMING, and COMPLETING of a MILL.

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m proposal.
Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, from dater Monday, the 6th day of October, on application to Mr. J. W. Leather, civil Bradford, Leeds.

By order, W. H. HUDSON, Town Clerk.
Bradford, Sept. 23, 1856.

endineer, Lecais.
Bradford, Sept. 23, 1856.

SMETHWICK LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
TO LAND SURVEYORS, &c.
SURVEY AND PLANS FOR THE DISTRICT.

The LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
The LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
The LOCAL BOARD OF HISALTH hereby give notice, that they are prepared to receive TENDERS for a SURVEY and PLANS OF THE DISTRICT of the HAMLET OF SMETHWICK, in accordance with the Public Health Act, 1848.
Conditions and particulars for the survey, and forms of tender, may be had, and specimen plans, and a plan showing the boundaries of the district and describing the proposed town part of it, may be seen on application to Mr. Nichols, surveyor to the Local Board of Health, at the offices of the board, in Rolfe-street, Smethwick, Sealed tenders, addressed to the Chairman, specially endorsed "Tender for Survey," mast be sent to Mr. RALPH DOCKER, solicitor, Cierk to the Local Board of Health, Rolfe street, Smethwick, on or before the 1st day of November, 1855. The Local Board do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Rolfe-street, Smethwick, Cet. 6, 1956.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED)

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED), ESTABLISHING STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE RIVERS OF INDIA.
Capital £250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 cach, with power to increase it to £1,000,000.
Deposit 10s. per share.

JAMES ALLAN, Esq., Managing Director of the Peninsular and Orio

JAMES AILAN, Esq., Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

The Hon, W. WILBERFORCE BIRD, late Deputy-Governor of Bengal.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Hon, W. WILBERFORCE BIRD, late Deputy-Governor of Bengal.

Capt BOLD, K.T.S., Belvidere Villa, Milbroof, near Southampton.

HARRY BOIRRADAILE, Esq., late Civil Service, Bombay.

JOHN BOURNE, Esq., late of Mesers, John Bourne and Co.

Lieat.Gen. JOHN BRIGGS, Madras Army, late Political Agent in Candelsh, and

Officiating Resident at Nagpore.

Col. A. COTTON, late Chief Engineer of Madras.

Capt. COTTON, I.N., Alport House, Whitcharch, Salop.

Major-Gen. DICKINSON, late Chief Engineer of Bombay.

MONTAGUE GORR, Esq., South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.

Leut.-Col. GRIMES, Hon. E.I.C.S., lately stationed at Nagpore.

Capt. C. H. HUTCHINSON, Hon. E.I.C.S., Assist. Civ. Eng. Godavery.

Capt. C. H. HUTCHINSON, Hon. E.I.C.S., Jacedeen, late Engineer of the Kistnah Irrigation Works.

Col. ATWELL LAKE, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, late Engineer of the Kistnah Irrigation Works.

C. MAY, Eng. (Messra, May, Mathewson, and Co.), London and Calcutta.

Col. the Hon. R. T. ROWLEY, 47, Berkeley-square.

Col. the Hon. R. T. ROWLEY, 47, Berkeley-square.

Managing Directon—John Bourne, Eng., late of Messrs, John Bourne and Co.,
Glasgow and Greenock.

ENGINEER—J. Kennedy, Eng., late of Messrs, Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy, Liverpool.

SOLICITOS—Henry R. Hill. Eng., 23, Throgmotton-street.

BANKERS—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

SECERTARY—John Mathewson, Eng.

This company is established for two reasons,—first, because it is wanted; and, second, because it will pay. India wants cheap means of conveyance by land; and ten thousand miles of this cheap water conveyance will be afforded by the great rivers when properly navigated by steam. The last dividend of the Ganges Steam Company was its per cent, per annum, and the latest returns of a navigation company on the declarety was 35 per cent. The ficid, however, is far too large to be adequately filled by local effort, and an English company is necessary, which, with adequate capital, will render available the resources of European science.

Prospectures and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the offices, Billiter-street, London.

A CADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—

A CADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—
The Directors are desirous of TREATING with an experienced MINER for the GETING and DELIVERY, at their furnaces, at Londonderry and Nictau, Nova soutia, of anch quantities of ORE as shall be required at both works during the ensuing year.—Plans of the properties, showing the present workings, may be seen, and every information obtained, by personal application at the company's offices, 47, Old Broad-street, London, until the 31st October, between the hours of Ten and Twelve A.M., or by letter, addressed to JOHN V. N. BAZALGETTE, Sec.

Twelve A.M., or by letter, addressed to JOHN V. N. BAZALGETTE, Sec.

N. OT I C E O F R E M O V A L O F O F F I C E S.—

The BUSINESS of the following MINES will in future be CONDUCTED at 6, 9, and 10, GRESHIAM HOUSE, or 25, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, instead of 4, austinfars, as heretofore:—

Old Tolgus United.

The present is a remarkable epoch in the history of mining adventure. The mistrust not only expendered, but openly expressed, in joint-stock banks, and other joint-stock companies, consequent upon the failure of the koyal British Bank, has given a great inpetus to British mines, which are conducted upon the Cost-book 87stem,—meetings are held thi-monthly or quarterly, and the shareholders themselves examine and pass the accounts of pursers and managers, which not only afford frequent opportunities of testing their accuracy, and gaining correct data relative to the trae prospects of the future, but also demonstrates forcibly the advantages and security held out to capitalists over other descriptions of property, especially joint-stock, wherein shareholders seldom possess or exercise any control over the affairs of the annual dividends paid by the following companies, amounting to 15, 17½, and seen 29 per cent, nor annual render the present an advantageous geometries for the present and advantageous geometries for the present an advantageous geometries for the present and advantageous geometries for the prese

The annual dividends paid by the following companies, amounting to 15, 17%, even 20 per cent. per annum, render the present an advantageous opportunity investment:

Basset, Buller. South Frances.
Providence, Great Work, Margaret.
Mary Ann, Kitty. Alfred Consols.
North Basset, West Basset, East Pool,
Boscean. Margaret. Alfred Consols, East Pool, Tincroft. Kitty. West Basset. Ding Dong. Botallack. Carnyorth. Bosecan. South Caradon. Devon Great Consols. Wh Wrey.

And many others. Whilst the undermentioned progressive mines are likely soor materially to advance in current value, without the corresponding risk attached to specialize property in general:—

Margery,
Margery,
South Tolgus,
Great South Tolgus,
Great South Tolgus,
Old Tolgus United.
Buller and Basset United. South Ellen.
Lelant Consols.
Grenville.
South Condurrow.
St. Day United.
East Rose.
Edward.
Great Busy. Great Alfred.
West Stray Park.
West Grenville.
South Seton.
Pendeen.
South Garray.
East Alfred.
Great Vor. Buller and Carnewas, South Gorland, So, Bull. & W. Penstruthal. So, Bull. & W. Penstruthal.

So. Bull. & W. Penstruthal. Great busy.

A weekly list of prices forwarded per post upon receipt of 10s. 6d. annually.

Statistical information afforded gratuitously.

Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Plans and sections, tog-ther with practical reports, furnished from approved agents exident in the several mining districts.

All business negociated promptly, and cash payments made as soon as validity of states is ascertained.

R. TREDINNICK, Broker and General Dealer.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGIAM. BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND HONSTONE WAGONS,

IN STOCK-FOR SALE OR HIRE. THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGEAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT
AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGON; ALWAYS IN STOCK,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WHEEL AND ALLE WORKS.—
GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c.

WARRINGTON FORGE AND BAR IRON WORKS, WARRINGTON. GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., MANUFACTUREIS OF EVERY DESCRIP-TION OF MERCHANT BAIS.

BURGIN AND WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGEAND WAGON SPRINGS, IMPROVED CAST STEEL VILES, &c. HOLLIS CROFT STEEL WORKS, SEEFFIELD.

JOHN BRYAN, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT

1, SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE-ONTYNE.

CONTRACTS made for all kinds of MACHINERY, CAST and WROUGHT-IRON,
RAILWAY BARS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, COALS, COXE, FIRE-BRICKS, &c.
All orders promptly shipped and forwarded. Prices and Lists of Freights or Carriage sent on application.

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS CONTRACTORS, FOUNDERS, &c.—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFA*, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRN.
All orders carefully executed, and prompt slipments made.

All orders carefully executed, and prompt slipments made.

HEMATITE PIG-IRON.—In consequence of mistakes having been made, we find it necessary again to CAUTION our friends against confounding the Hematite pig-iron sold by us with any of a SIRILAR NAME; and to request particular attention to the wording of the sale note and invoices. The original HEMATITE is MADE SOLELY from the RICH ORES, of CLEATOR MOOR, near WIHTEHAVEN, and will in future be branded "HEMATITE CLEATOR."

19, Sweeting-street, Liverpool, Oct. 6, 1856. WILLIAM F. SIM AND CO.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY.—
Among other recent important inventions, the company beg to call particular attention to PRINCE'S PATENTS FOR CANSING RALWAY CHAIRS; POLE'S PATENT HOLLOW SHKES; and DEBUCHERIES IMPROVED FISH JOINT; PATENT HOLLOW SHKES; and DEBUCHERIES IMPROVED PROCESS FOR PRESECVING SLEEPERS, FENCING, TELEGRAPH POSTS, &c., FROM DECAY. They also solicit engineers to investigate the advantages of their PATENT CHAIRS in TWO PARTS; and to the REPORT of resident engineers upon 200 miles of lines laid about five years since with BARLOW'S PATENT CAST-IRON SLEEPERS. Every information may be had upon application to Charles May, F.R.S., the manager, or to 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

MEDIATAM TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS,

20, Great George-street, Westminster.

MPORTANT TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AGENTS, SHIPPERS OF MACHINERY, AND OTHERS,—Messrs, DUNN, HATTERSLEY, and CO., of the WIND-SOR BRIDGE IRONWORKS, PENDLETON, NEAR MANCHESTER, have now arranged their works for the MANUFACTURE, on a vory extensive scale, of Engines, Boilers, Bridges, Turn Tables, Crancs, Pumps, Water Tanks, Switches and Crossings, Tools, and Piant; every description of Machinery for Railways, and Steam Boilers, warranted against explosion; all on the most improved principles, and modern construction.

Nork.—The only makers and paientees of the low-shdved traverser; all others are piracies of the original patent.

The UNDERSIGNED RECEIVE ORDERS for AMERICAN MADE CAST-STEEL PICKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, COLLINS' AXES, &c., which will be deli-vered in England, India, Australia, &c., at the American manufacturers' prices, on payment of a small commission. payment of a small commission.

The above cast-steel tools are much lighter, more durable, and cheaper, than any
yet offered, and enable the workmen to do a much better day's work.—Samples can
always be seen at Sheaf Works, Sheffield. Apply to

EYRE, WARD, AND CO.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, MARINE, AND COLLOCOMOTIVE ENGINE BUILDERS.—Mr. W. C. ALSTON begs to inform Railway Companies, Engineers, Marine and Locomotive Engine Builders, and the public generally, that he has RETHRED from the BUSINESS carried on by him as MANUFACTURER of GREEN'S PATENT SOLID DRAWN BRASS TUEES, in PAVOUR of Mr. CHARLES GREEN, the original patenter, who has hitherto had the sole management of the manufacturing department, and who will continue the business on his own account.

Patent Brass Tabe Works, Leck-street, Birmingham, Oct. 1, 1856.

R. CHARLES GREEN begs respectfully to inform Railway Companies, Engineers, Locomotive and Marine Engine Builders, and the public generally, that the BUSINESS will be CARRIED ON upon the same principles as herestofore. The manufacturing department will continue to have his personal superintendence; and he trusts, by strict attention to quality, and promptitude of delivery, to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally and so long bestowed upon his predecessor, and to maintain the character of his SOLID DRAWN BRASS TUBE, which is universally acknowledged to be very superior to any other yet made.

N.B. All orders now on hand will be executed by C. Green.

Patent Brass Tube Works, Leek-street, Birmingham, Oct. 1, 1856.

TO TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS.—The LANDORE POTTERY PREMISES, Port of Swanses, AFFORD GREAT ADVANTAGES of STUATION for MILLS, &c., having water-power, and canal and river frontage.

Apply to Mr. Thomas Thomas, auctioneer, Neath, Glamorganshire.

RONFOUNDERS, IRON MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS REQUIRING ROOMY PREMISES, conveniently situated for importing, manufacturing, and dispatching goods, to and from the rising port and town of Swansea, will find the LANDORE POTTERY PREMISES highly eligble.—Apply to Mr. Thos THOMAS, auctioneer, &c., Neath, Glamorganshire.

RUHRORT ON RHINE.—TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

— Messrs. DE GRUYTER, SWALMIUS, VON DER LINDEN, and CO.
beg to OFFER THEIR SERVICES in FORWARDING all descriptions of GOODS.
especially RAILS, PIG-IRON, FIRE-BRICKS, and all kinds of RAW MATERIAS
from any port in Holland to all parts of the Continent, with the greatest dispatch
and at the cheapest rates possible.—Orders directed as above will meet with prompt
est attention.

Messrs. SYMONDS, FELL, and CO.'S PATENT AMALGAMATOR MAY ISEN in DAILY OPERATION, effectually extracting gold and silver from the or They are prepared to PURCHASE any quantity of GOLD QUARTZ, or AURIFEOUS EARTHS; or UNDERTAKE the REDUCTION of ORES; or SUPPLY the NEW PATENT MACHINERY.

Mill Wall General Crushing and Grinding Mills, Smelting and Assay Works, Mill Wall, Poplar.

ASSAY WORKS, SHIE WAIL, POPIAY.

AFETY BLASTING CARTRIDGES,—JOHN WESTLAKE,
HELSTON, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURER of superior WATERPROOF
BLASTING CARTRIDGES, and CARTRIDGE CASES, for blasting operations in
wet ground, which for cheaperses, effectively, and safety, are unequalied.
The following is taken from a large number of testimonials from practical and experienced agents:—
"Trumpet Consols Mines, July 12, 1856.—Str.: We have examined and tried your
Gutta Percha and India Rubber Cartridges, and beg to express our approbation of
them for blasting in general; and we doubt not that if you render them at a reasonable price you will have an extensive demand for them; they only require a trial to
determine their superiority, as they are the best that have been yet made for miners'
use.—Richard Kendall, i Richard Quentrall."

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOIL, who beg to inform Merchauts, Mine Agents, kailway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread arrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. there, the rat light, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensure timuity of the gunpowder.

This Puse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly the pure is protected by a second Patent, is and adapted to every clip.

achinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

AFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

COALS FOR GAS AND COKE, of very superior quality, yielding 10,000 ft. of gas per ton, and producing COKE peculiarly adapted for iccomotives, foundries, and smiths, MAY BE HAD in any quantity, direct from the collieries, by applying to The Barthoin Colliery and Coke Co., Newport, Mommouthshire.

S LATE.—The BANGOR ROYAL SLATE COMPANY have now ON HAND a large assortment of ROOFING SLATES, BLUE and GREEN of the usual sizes, which they are prepared to SUPPLY on the usual terms, for ship ment from their depôt at Bangor, or to transmit by railway; also, SLABS of all sizes Orders to be addressed to Mr. Edwards, manager, Royal Slate Quarries, Bangor.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS OTICE TO KALLWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLIERS.

—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAK.
FAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight of the Cock, joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two Shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., via EGYPT.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, by their mail packets leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for CHINA and the STRAITS, by those of the 4th of the month. For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

PATENT FURNACES AND STEAM BOILERS.—
NOREASE STEAM, extend the flame through the flues, and are easily and safely
adapted to any evaporative or heating purpose. Official reports, working drawings,
secumulating hundreds of references, and other practical information, at No. 1, Fishstreet-hill, City, where particulars are also given of LEE STEVENS'S PATENT
SAFETY STEAM BOILERS, marine and land.

ESS FUEL, MORE STEAM, AND NO SMOKE.—
GARDNER'S PATENT SMOKE DEFLECTOR is SELF-ACTING, RASILY
FIXED, IMPROVES THE DRAUGHT, and SAVES FUEL. It is applicable to all
kinds of furnaces, boilers, overs, marine engines, boometives, and open fires, and
entirely removes the smoke nulsance.—Apply to the patentee, 24, Nor olk-street,
Middlesex Hospital; to Bounnors and Healt, 113, Dorset-street, Flect-street; or to
Eakers, Albion Works, Victoria-road, Fimileo.

Bakers, Ovens fitted for 25, license included.

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1024 Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	3 3 3½ 2 13 6 0 3 3 July 26, 1836. 9 3 17 6 0 50 July 30, 1856.	128 Gernick	10000 Tailesin (silid.), turngansine 256 144 Tayy (con. (cop.), near Tayistock £2 14
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280 Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just Cornwall 280 Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just 231. 7s. 8d. 1024 St. Aubyn and Grills (cop., tin), Breage 31. 17s. 8/gd. 94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives 80	- 3 15 0 0 17 6 0 0 7 6 April 1, 1856, 100 888 0 0 8 0 0 Feb. 21, 1854.	2018 Keal Tremayne (11b) 5000 Kelly Bray (ld., cop.), Callington 8 ½ 11½ 2048 Kenneggy (copper), Breage	12000 West Sortriege, Wattenuren 4s. 6d 1s. 6d.
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1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erthy 5 400 West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne 38 ½ 1228 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 7	2016½ 17½ 26 15 0 0 15 0—July 8, 1856. 300 26 10 0 6 0 0—Aug. 11, 1836. 8 7½ 8 6 10 0 0 10 0—Qct. 25, 1855.	64 Nant.ar-Nelle, Liandovery	5100 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 11/4 3 2000 Wheal Helen (tin), Breage 11/2 2 2 46 4
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2404 Burra Burra (copper), South Australia 3 12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba 40 10000 Colonial Gold, Australia 1 10000 Coniaco Wining Company (copper), Chili 16	55 55 58 81 12 0 3 ¢ 0—July 29, 1856. 0 1 6 0 16—Mar 28, 1854. 18 16 18 5 8 0 0 10 0—May 9, 1856.	5000 Pencorae Consols, St. Enouer. 1% 1% 1% 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	4656 Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Cassock# 1 5 6600 Whitchurch Consols
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10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 26 % 2464 Burra Burra (copper), South Australia 5 12090 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Caba 40 100000 Colonial Gold, Australia 1 10000 Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili 16 20000 General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Seotia 20 13500 Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spalin 3 10000 Lustanian (of Portugal) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 % 4 0 2 0 0 1 0 -July 27, 1553. 4	Hinning Companies Surpryon Non. cap. Share. Bus. done. Brenkharne Iron and Coal	Mount Gabriel Mineral
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20000 Acadian Charcoal Iron (Limited) 2 2 2% 2% 2% 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	20000 Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	MINES.	Shares. Paid. Clos. Pr.
50000 Chancellorsville Freehold		100000 Anglo-Californian	6000 London Joint-Stock
PROGRESSIVE MINES. Paid, Last Price, Present	Shares, Paid. Last Price. Presen	1 100000 Great Nugget Vein 1 4 16 36	33973 Oriental Bank Corporation 25 2739392-29000 Provincial of Ireland 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Shares. Paid. Last Price, Present 6000 Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan. 9s 1/2 1/4 11/4 1024 Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth 2 ½ 6930 Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry . 2 ½ ½	6009 Camdwr Mawr (lead, copper)	12900 Ditto, Pref., 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. 35 20 28 25 00 Portuna 2 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1\(\frac{1}{2}\	60000 Union of London
940 Ballyoneen (lend), Wicklow . 1	50000 Carnarvonshire Slate	9000 National Brazilian 30 3½ 4 3½ 30000 New Granada 1 ½ ½ ½ 30000 New Granada 1 10000 Nouveau Monde 1 10000 Port Phillip 1 50000 South Australian 1 ½ ½ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	MISCELLANEOUS. 200000 Crystal Palace
1	3000 Catherine and Jane Consols 24 24 12 2 6000 Catherine and Jane Consols 25 26 26 26 26 27 27 28	50000 South Australian	MISCELLANEOUS 200600 Crystal Phlace
508 Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap 11 2 4 2200 Benderg (Limited)	2000 Chara (lead), Cardiganshire £1 8 13 12 12 12 12 13 13 12 12 12 13 13 12 12 13 14 13 14 12 12 12 13 14 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	JOINT-STOCK BANKS, 22500 Australasia	200000 London General Omnibus 4 3½ 3¾ 10000 Magdalena Stesin
1000 Boiling Well (copper)	2000 Coed Mawr Pool (ld.), Llanrwst 636 5 1000 Collacombe (capper)	40000 Chartered Bank of Asia	
1000 Bonfloyd (lead), Wales 4 4 5 1000 Ditto, New (Limited) 14s, 1 14 2000 Byns, Fedwen (lead) 3 1 14	1000 Collacombe (capper)	25000 Commercial of London 29 25000 Eng., Scot., and Aust. Chart. 20 15½ 16½ 15½ 32200 India, Australia, and China 4 63 65 63½	56000 National Patent Steam Fuel 1 25000 National Patent Steam Fuel 1 15\(\frac{1}{6}\) 15\(\frac{1}\) 15\(\frac{1}{6}\) 15\(\frac{1}{6}\) 15\(\frac{1}{6}
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6000 Bolenowe	1055 Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer. 8 46 42\(\)\(\)\(43\)\(43\)\(3000\) Cross-gill and Tees Head. \(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\)\(\	*.* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earness alterations or correction which may, from time to time, commutation of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet	to the form
5000 Ce-Cynon, Cardiganshire 10s. 64. 34. 3384 Caistois Consols (copper) 446. 234. 3 2115 Calstoek United (tin and cop.), £6 2. 34 1000 Camborne Consols	6000 Cwm Ernh (lead) Cardigansh 8 1\(\) 1\(\) 1\(\) 2\(\) 1 6 1\(\) 1\(\) 3000 Dairhiew (cop., lead), Brecon 2\(\) 1000 Daren (sillead). Cardiganshire 6 2\(\) 1000	Landen a Delated by Riemann Mannagerov, and sublished by	tready attention. HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. equested to be addressed.—October 11, 1856.
04 Camorian (gold) 62½	1000 Daren (miicad), Cardiganshire 6 2½	printer, where all communications are r	equested to be addressed October 11, 1890.